Regd. No. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXV NO. 112 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

'Empire Gathered Within Walls Of Westminster'

Make Congress Huge Success

GANDHIJI'S SUGGESTIONS TO GUJARAT WORKERS

Bardoli Must Be Free From Drink Evil And Produce Abundance Of Khaddar

AHMEDABAD, May 12.

"I will not be of any use to you. I don't want to take the burden upon me. It will solely depend upon you to decide the place and make arrangements for the ensuing Congress session so that it may become a huge success" said Mahatma Gandhi addressing a private meeting of Gujarat workers at Bardoli.

Mahatma Gandhi made some suggestions for the successful holding of the next Congress session in Gujarat. He asked the workers to see that the Bardoli taluka was free from drink evil, produced khaddar in abundance and kept as many cows as possible.—United Press.

"No Coronation Celebrations Till We Are Free"

POONA, May 12.

"There cannot be any Coronation celebrations so long as we are in slavery," said Mr. N. C. Kelkar, moving a resolution boycotting the Coronation celebrations, at a mass meeting held this evening at Shivaji Mandir under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Another resolution demanding an impartial enquiry into the recent lathi charge was also unanimously passed.—United Press.

85 ARRESTS ON WEDNESDAY

Ex- M. L. A. Who Defies Ban Goes Unarrested

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, May 12.

With the fall of evening Poona City and especially business localities wore more dismal appearance, even ordinary house and shop lights being absent due to hartal. In Sonya Maruti Chowk itself a single street-light could be seen, half the locality being completely plunged into darkness. This presented a sharp contrast to the Government buildings tastefully illuminated and the Cantonment area gaily decorated. The City Municipality did not participated in the Coronation jubilations.

In the evening, two manmoth meetings of Poona citizens were participate in the Coronation boycott.

Kakasaheb Gadgil and N. C. Kelkar addressed respectively meetings held at Shanwarwada and Shiwaji Mandir. The Government attitude in Sonya Maruti affair and especially the District Magistrate's ban on music and processions were severely criticised at the meetings. Even Sonya Maruti to-day had to forgo the bright electric light and rest contented with small oil lamps.

The total number of to-day's Satyagrahis reached 85 of which only 60 were arrested by the police and the rest including women and children let off. Mr. Narayanrao Gunjal, ex-M.L.A., and an orthodox Hindu leader, disabled though by paralytic attack, motored to Sonya Maruti Temple, had the idol garlanded on his behalf and even on being informed of the District Magistrate's order, offered Satyagraha by ringing the bell, inside the motor-car of course, which he had specially brought with himself. He was not arrested.

Among the rest who offered Satyagraha to-day were a batch of six Satyagrahis from Barsi, two from Ahmednagar Hindu Sabhaites, Dadasaheb Ketkar and Yashwant Kelkar (N. C. Kelkar's son) and Pendse from Nasik.

(Hartal at Poona page 12).

CELEBRATIONS ALL OVER INDIA

We have also received reports of celebrations in connection with the Coronation from Secunderabad, Dholpur, Bansda, Sachin, Hyderabad (Dn.), Bangalore Bhavnagar, Trivandrum, Nasik, Calcutta, Lahore.

Celebrations In Bombay

The following city associations celebrated the Coronation Day and expressed loyalty to Their Majesties on the occasion of their Coronation:—

Kitte Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandali.

Atmaram Bawa's Ram Mandir (Pathare Prabhu's, Thakurdwar), Girgaum.

"Shaare Rason" Synagague, Khadak.

Ranchhoddas Chaturbhuj Cutchi Lohana Orphanage, Chinchpokli.

Saraswata Commercial Institute, Parel.

King Acknowledges Indian Greetings

LONDON, May 12.

Members of the Indian Coronation contingent stationed on the steps of Victoria Memorial had a magnificent view of the procession. Their cheers to the Royal Coach were smilingly acknowledged by the Queen and by a bow from the King.

Hippopotami Roasting For Coronation

NAIROBI, May 12.

The celebrations throughout the colony were led by the Governor, who took the salute at the military and R.A.F. display at Nairobi. Kavirondo tribe natives are roasting two hippopotami in the Coronation bonfire as part of the celebrations.—Reuter.

ZANZIBAR GOVT. TO BLAME

Islanders Are Exceedingly Nice And Hospitable Says Tyab Ali

SIMLA, May 12.

Mr. Tyabali, Leader of the Indian community in Zanzibar, who had come to Simla on the invitation of the Government of India in connection with the consideration of anti-Indian legislation in Zanzibar and the steps to be taken for the redress of grievances of Indians, left to-day for Bombay.

Prior to his departure, in the course of an interview with the Associated Press, Mr. Tyabali said that he was quite satisfied that the Government of India were in right earnest in their endeavours to see that justice was done to Indians in Zanzibar. He emphasised the fact that the people of the Island of Zanzibar were exceedingly nice and hospitable and the Indian community had no quarrel whatsoever with them. Indians had lived in Zanzibar for over a century in perfect amity with the local people and on no occasion had there been friction of any kind between them. It was the attitude of the Zanzibar Government, which was responsible for the unfortunate situation, which now existed.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Tyaball hoped that whatever steps the Government of India intended to take would be effective so as to lead to lasting results. It was regrettable to have to observe, added Mr. Tyabali that three years of unceasing and unremitting efforts both on the part of Indians in Zanzibar and the Government of India had not only not led to any improvement of the situation, but that the position of Indians had further deteriorated. And if the recent draft bills published by the Zanzibar Government became law the condition of Indians would become absolutely unbearable.—A.P.

ALL QUIET IN WANA AREA

But Sniping Continues At Damdil And Dosalli Camps

SIMLA, May 12.

A communique states that on the night of the 10|11th May Damdil Camp was sniped and camp piquets were engaged with small parties of the enemy. Dosalli Camp was also heavily sniped during a rainstorm.

On the 11th May the Razmak Brigade carried out reconnaissance north-west of Razmak and a few enemy parties were seen. Convoys ran to Dosalli and Miranshah without incident.

All was quiet in Wana arca.—A.P.

GEORGE JOSEPH'S CANDIDATURE

Assembly Bye-Election And Sardar's Approval

MADRAS, May 12.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee has approved of the nomination of Mr. George Joseph as Congress candidate by the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee for the bye-election caused by the resignation of Mr. Kumarswami Raja of his seat in the Indian Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

STEELE CARRIES WORLD TITLE FOR MIDDLEWEIGHT

SEATTLE (Washington), May 12.

Freddie Steele knocked out Frank Battaglia of Winnipeg in the third round of a fifteen round World Middleweight Title Fight.—Reuter.

SEVEN CREW DROWNED

Bhavnagar-Bombay Boat Capsizes Near Dumar

AHMEDABAD, May 12.

Seven crew of a cargo boat sailing from Bhavnagar to Bombay have been drowned in the Arabian Sea near Dumar Sea resort following the capsizing of the boat.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE AT DALHOUSIE

Hopes About Quick Improvement In Health

DALHOUSIE, May 12.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived here this morning accompanied by Dr. Dharamxir, his medical adviser and Mrs. Dharamvir. In pursuance of the wishes of Dr. Dharamvir as expressed to Dr. Satyapal, President of the P. P. C. Committee, there was no reception at any of the intermediate stations although the news of his coming had already reached all the stations including Dalhousie.

Yesterday evening, Mr. Subhas Bose had slightly higher temperature than usual but it is expected that his health will quickly improve in Dalhousie.

Asked as to why he had chosen Dalhousie for his treatment, Mr. Bose said his medical adviser at Calcutta recommended Dalhousie on account of its dry climate and also because he himself wished to live in a quiet place.—A.P.

HITLER'S FAITH IN GOODWILL

RUGBY, May 11

Sir Nevile Henderson, the new British Ambassador in Berlin, presented his credentials to Herr Hitler to-day, and expressed the desire of the British Government to do all in their power to advance Anglo-German understanding.

According to a Berlin press message, Herr Hitler replied that there was no question between England and Germany that could not be settled with collaboration and goodwill on both sides.—B. O. W.

CORONATION SEATS

LONDON, May 1 (By Air Mail)

Sir Stafford Cripps, speaking at a unity campaign meeting at Poplar, said that the hundreds and thousands of pounds being spent on trapping for the Coronation were nothing but a great propaganda effort by the Tory Government.

All the London parks at their most beautiful time were being ruined by the erection of miles of stands. Seats were being sold at unheard of prices; but he was glad that many trade unions had refused to purchase them so that the Trade Union Council was having to hawk them round by advertisement. "If the Tory Government", he said, "want to celebrate the Coronation as a symbol of the sovereignty of Parliament —which should be a fact in this country, we can quite easily solemnise it with dignity and without expenditure. There is no need to turn it into an international circus."

* * * *

There is quite considerable indignation over official rulings about dress for the Coronation stands. Male spectators who have seats on the stands around the Queen Victoria Memorial will not be allowed to occupy them, it appears, unless they are wearing frock or tail coats!

Well might people be asking who is the Hitler running the Coronation.

POLICE RAIDS IN DELHI

Houses Searched For 'Coronation Boycott Posters

NEW DELHI: May 12.

The local C.I.D. searched a number of houses in connection it is believed, with the alleged distribution of posters preaching non-observance of the Coronation celebrations.—A. P.

ITALY BOYCOTTS CORONATION

Newspapers Act On Mussolini Instructions

ROME: May 12.

All the British colonies, reduced since the days of Sanctions from 1,300 to 200, were invited to the Coronation Garden Party at the British Embassy, where Sir Eric Drummond distributed Coronation spoons. All newspapers, acting on instructions, completely boycotted the Coronation. The only reference being a paragraph stating that a man was killed in the crush. Many hundreds of Romans, however, bought the Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano," which ignored the Italian Boycott and published a long and cordial account of the Coronation.—Reuter.

VICEROY SENDS INDIA'S MESSAGE OF LOYALTY

SIMLA, May 12.

The Viceroy's broadcast message on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI:—

India acclaims the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress crowned to-day, and proudly affirms her devoted and unswerving allegiance to the Throne and Person of the Sovereign. From every quarter of her wide territories, the prayers of the people go up that strength and guidance may be vouchsafed to those, whose lives are henceforth dedicated to the service of their subjects.

In no part of the world is the virtue of Kingship, in its profound spiritual significance, and with its deep and moving appeal to the heart of man, more widely, or more sincerely appreciated than in this ancient land of India.

On this auspicious day, sustained by the glorious memories of trials and triumphs shared together and with high confidence in the years to come, the princes and people of India join with every part of the British Empire in pledging once again their loyal fealty to the Imperial Crown.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE OF LOYALTY TO KING

BOMBAY, May 12.

The following telegram has been sent by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to His Majesty the King Emperor:

"On behalf of the Government and people of Bombay Presidency I respectfully tender our deepest homage and most devoted loyalty to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of your Coronation."

"It is our heartfelt wish that Your Majesty's reign may be a long and happy one."—A.P.

(Continued from Column 7).

of earth can help the cause of peace and progress.

"The Queen and I will always keep in hearts the inspiration of this day. May we ever be worthy of the goodwill which I am proud to think surrounds us at the outset of my reign. I thank you from my heart. May God bless you all."—Reuter.

King's Broadcast To Empire

Crown As Symbol Of Unity

Impressive Coronation Ceremony: Pomp And Pageantry

The King was crowned at 12-31 p.m. on Wednesday at Westminster Abbey, after an arduous but impressive Coronation service.

The ceremony at the Abbey was conducted in deepest solemnity amidst scenes of unparalleled splendour, in the presence of personages assembled from all parts of the Empire.

CROWN AS UNIFYING FORCE

After the Coronation, "The Empire's Homage" and "The King's Message" were relayed by the Bombay Broadcasting Station.

In the Broadcast Talk which lasted for about ten minutes, His Majesty, in slow and measured tones, thanked his subjects for the loyal messages and referred to the Crown as the Symbol of Unity of the Empire.

CORONATION SERVICE

Impressive Cermony

LONDON, May 12.

The King was crowned at 12-31 P.M. in Westminster Abbey towards close of the exceedingly impressive Coronation Service.

Simultaneously, salutes boomed forth from Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

From the emplazoned windows and the twinkling candelabras, the light glances on a stately scene awakening to a new loveliness of colour and a symphony of soft blue and palce gold, with which the transepts and galleries have been transformed. The purest and deepest gold is that of the high altar, on which is laid the gold plate of the Abbey beside the chalice, flagon and candlesticks from the Royal Chapels. Before the high altar is the golden purple-fringed carpet of the Coronation Theatre.

On a raised dais of five steps, is the King's Crimson Throne, and the Queen's Throne is two steps lower on the left. Before the Thrones, in the centre of the Sanctuary, is King Edward's chair, in which, since Edward the Confessor, the Kings of England have been annointed and crowned.

NEPALESE DELEGATION.

In the midst of the Gorgeous Robes and dresses, sit sixteen grey-haired women, the mothers of men who fell in the war wearing the medals of their dead sons. The first arrivals in the Royal Box are the Earl and Countess of Strathmore. By 8-45 a.m. the Abbey's 8,000 spectators were seated. At 9 a.m. the first procession entered the Nave, consisting of members of the British and foreign Royal Families and foreign delegations, among whom the Nepalese representative, General Shumshere Rana, a striking figure with his scarlet and white plumes.

At 10 o'clock the Dean and Prebendaries of the Abbey in a slow procession carry the Regalia from the altar down the Nave to the annexe where St. Edward's Crown, sceptre, sword and orb will be deposited on a table awaiting the officers, who will carry them in the Royal procession. The choir preceded the Prebendaries chanting a Litany, introducing an impressive note of religious awe into what has hitherto been a lay pageant.

Rain Starts As Their Majesties Leave

LONDON, May 12.

The Coronation Service at Westminster Abbey was carried through

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

FIRST CORONATION BROADCAST

LONDON, May 12.

The King in broadcast from Buckingham Palace this evening said:

"It is with full heart I speak to you to-night. Never before has a newly crowned King been able to speak to all his peoples in their own homes on the day of his coronation. Never has the ceremony itself had so wide a significance, for the Dominions are now free and equal partners with his ancient Kingdom and I felt this morning that the whole Empire was in very truth gathered within the walls of Westminster Abbey.

I rejoice I can now speak to you all, greeting old friends in distant lands and new friends in those parts where it has not been my good fortune to go. In this personal way the Queen and I wish health and happiness to you all not forgetting at this time of celebration those living under the shadow of sickness and distress to whom I send a special message of sympathy and good cheer."—Reuter.

"I cannot find words with which to thank you for your love and loyalty to Queen and myself. Your goodwill in streets to-day, your countless messages from overseas and every quarter of these islands filled our hearts to overflowing. I will only say, if in the coming years I can show my gratitude in service to you that is way above all others I should choose. To many millions, the Crown is a symbol of Unity. By the grace of God and the will of the free peoples of British Commonwealth I have assumed that Crown. In me, as your King, is vested for the time the duty of maintaining its honour and integrity. This is indeed a grave and constant responsibility but it gave me confidence to see your representatives around me in the Abbey and know that you too were enabled to join that infinitely beautiful ceremony.

Its outward forms come down from distant times but its inner meaning and message are always new for the highest of distinctions is service of others and to the Ministry of Kingship I have dedicated myself with the Queen at my side

We will, God helping us, faithfully discharge our trust some of you will travel about commonwealth within the family circle meeting others whose thoughts are coloured by the same memories and whose hearts unite in devotion to our common heritage. You will learn, I hope, how much our free association means and how much our friendship with each other and [illegible] all nations

(Continued In Col. 5.)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Hindi knowing Matric Mistress for the Municipal A. V. Middle School on Rs. 40 p.m. with free quarters. Applicant must be above 30 years. Applications will be received upto 31st May 1937. Selected candidates may be called for interview. Healthy place close to Railway Station. (Sd.) N. C. Mukherjee, B.A., B.L., Vice-President Municipal Committee, Raigarh (State), B. N. Ry. (8289)

Wanted Rly. Bookstall Clerk for Belgaum. Cash Security Rs. 200, Salary Rs. 17. Commission on Sales 3 per cent. Apply with copies of testimonials. Higginbothams, Madras. (5453).

Golden opportunity for the educated unemployed. To represent a leading purely National Indian Life Office. Liberal terms of commission recently revised. Apply personally or write to: The Tropical Insurance Co., Kermani Building, Hornby Road, Fort. (5452)

Wanted—Two M.A.'s for Sanskrit and English. Those with teaching degrees preferred. Salary Rs. 60-5-100. Intermediate grade will be given to deserving candidates. Apply stating qualifications, age and experience with certificates to the Principal, Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. (5429)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

The Office of the Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay, will open in the New Buildings from 10th May, 1937, between 9 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 5 p.m. on working days. The College Prospectus and any other information in connection with admission may be obtainable during the above period.

V. K. BHAGWAT,
Principal.
5430

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership which has for sometime past been carried on by the undersigned under the name and style of Popatlal Premchand at Mirza Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the trade or business of imitation pearls was this day dissolved by mutual consent as regards Vadilal Chunilal and that the said Chimanlal Popatlal will hereafter continue the said business in the same firm name.

Dated 10th day of May, 1937.
CHIMANLAL POPATLAL
VADILAL CHUNILAL.
(5450.

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

THE SENATE of the University of Bombay has passed New Statutes and Ordinances on the subject of the recognition of schools and the admission of candidates to the Matriculation Examination. The Statutes have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Chancellor of the University as required by the University Act of 1928 and have come into force with effect from the 16th April, 1937. Copies of the Statutes and Ordinances and other information relating to the Matriculation Examination can be had of the Registrar, University of Bombay, Bombay 1, on a remittance of As. 8 (Annas eight only) by M.O.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th May, 1937.
5424.

THE POONA SWADESHI SUGAR MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 80 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1937, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st December 1936.
2. To elect two Directors, in place of Hon. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought forward with the permission of the Chair.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
CHHABILDAS,
JESANGBHAI & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 17th May to 27th May, 1937, both days inclusive.

80, Esplanade Road,
Bombay 5th May, 1937.
5449.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH

NOTICE.

The next Session of the Aligarh Muslim University will commence as follows:—

1. Training College—15th June, 1937.
2. Arts, Science, Law, etc.—1st July, 1937.

The Admissions to the University Classes except B. T. will begin from the 25th June, 1937. The Admission to the B.T. Class will be held on the 15th June, 1937. The last date for receiving applications for admission to the B. T. Class is 25th May, 1937 and for other classes 20th June, 1937. Prospectus giving conditions of admission and expenses, etc. can be had free of charge from the undersigned.

A. E. ZOBAIRI,
Registrar.
Muslim University, Aligarh.
(5451).

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Sale of valuable immovable property at the junction of Souter Street and Sankli Street 2nd Cross Lane on Friday, the 21st May, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. at the premises; under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Borrowers Rustomji Pestonji Umrigar and Ors:—Leasehold land with the buildings situate as above admeasuring about 836-3/5 sq. yds. bearing New Survey No. 1-2-3/3549 etc., and part of 3589 and Cadastral Survey No. 1782 of Byculla Division and Street Nos. 2, 4 and 6.

Full particulars from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakil & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, 60, Forbes Street, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

BEGUNAH
3RD "HUNS" PICTURE
in
3rd WEEK
at
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5-30, 8 10-35 P.M.
Matinee at 2-45 To-day

GRAND-SPECIAL CORONATION ATTRACTION IN THE TOWN!
To-day Special Matinee at 2-45
3rd G[illegible] WEEK
New Theatres Ltd.'s great hit
PUJARIN
Starring
SAIGAL
Now drawing crowded houses
At
THE ROXY
Talkies—New Queens Road
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-30
Sat., Sun. & Holiday at 2-45

CROWNED AS THE BEST PICTURE INDIA EVER GAVE—....
To-day
Special
Matinee
At 2-30 p.m.
GLORIOUS
7TH WEEK
New Theatres Ltd.'s great hit
THE PRESIDENT
Starring Inimitable
SAIGAL
with
KAMLESHKUMARI;
LEELA DESAI; NAWAB, etc.
Directed & Photographed by:
SJT. NITIN BOSE
THE KRISHNA
Talkies—Dubash Theatre
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45

THE EMPIRE
SPECIAL CORONATION MORNING SHOWS AT 10 A.M.
on
THURSDAY, 13TH MAY
of a selected programme of
WALT DISNEY'S MICKEY MOUSE CARTOONS
and
SILLY S[illegible]
Admission As. 9 and As. 4 only
Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
RICHARD TAUBER
in
"PAGLIACCI"
Released thru' United Artists
NEXT SATURDAY
THE FINEST FILM EVER MADE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"THE GOOD EARTH"
A Metro-Goldwyn Triumph
Plans open: 'Phone 20286

CORONATION
COMPLETE AND COMPREHENSIVE PICTURES OF THE ENTIRE CEREMONY, TAKEN FROM THE BEST POSITIONS BY BRITISH PARAMOUNT NEWS, WILL BE SHOWN THROUGHOUT NEXT WEEK AT
PATHE

A STAY OF THREE WEEKS ONLY
Under the patronage of His Highness The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda
GANDHARVA
NATAK MANDALI
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY
To-day (Thursday, the 13th May) at 3-30 p.m.
MANAPMAN
SUNDAY, the 16th May at 3-30 p.m.
KANHOPATRA
Booking at the theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

COME TO-DAY IN THE MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.
to enjoy with your family
The Greatest of the entertainments of the city
TUKARAM
Prabhat's most popular screen play
प्रभात चित्र
NOW IN ITS
22nd GLAMOROUS WEEK
a Picture for the classes as well as the masses.....
attracting crowds at
CENTRAL
Talkies: Girgaum Naka
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Special Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha O. S. K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Mantai Maru	11th May	25th May
Fukuyo ,,	16th ,,	17th ,,
Celebe ,,	17th ,,	22nd ,,
London ,,	24th ,,	[illegible] June
Victoria ,,	25th ,,	...
Kifuku ,,	9th June	24th ,,
India ,,	24th ,,	9th July
Borneo ,,	9th July	24th ,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,)
Bombay
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Fresh Attack On Indians In South Africa

Oppressive Measure Of Economic Strangulation Against Farmers Introduced In Union Parliament

The Secretary of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association, sends the following under date, Natal, April 15:—

I enclose a copy of resolutions passed at a mass meeting of the Indian Can Growers and Farmers protesting against the "unbeneficial Occupation of Lands Bill," which has been introduced in the Union Parliament by the Minister of Lands.

Replying to our resolution of protest, the Minister of Lands has telegraphed to say that his decision in regard to the enactment of the Bill in final and declines to receive our deputation.

However, we take this opportunity to inform you that in the event of this Bill becoming law of the land, the Indian farmers in Natal would be face to face ...i ruin. In addition to their immediate material loss the potential rights of the Indian farming community and the prospects of the coming generation of Indians are in jeopardy.

The principles underlying this Bill are far reaching, that is to say, the Minister will have indefinite and undefined powers to appropriate lands or farms that he considers unbeneficially occupied and should he consider that the owners or occupants of land are not deriving sufficient income so as to enable them to adopt a "reasonable standard of living," he would have the power to declare appropriation of their properties subject to three months' notice.

As the majority of Indian farmers belong to poorer section just earning a hand-to-mouth existence the implication of this law is to bring economic pressure to bear on the Indians so as to bring about an economic strangulation thus to force them to a state of poverty or repatriation.

This is the reading of the situation of the Indian community in the event of this Bill becoming law.

We, therefore, appeal to all lovers of freedom and humanity to consider the gravity of the perilous state to which the Indian community is being brought and use their influence to devise practical remedies so that the Indians in South Africa may be enabled to live as self-respecting people in this country.

INDIANS RAISE PROTEST.

The following resolutions were passed at two mass meetings of Indian Cane Growers and Farmers at the Picture Palace, Stanger, and at the Gokhale Hall, Tongaat, on the 11th April:—

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

(a) The Bill seeks undefined and undefinable powers to the Minister and the Land Board. (b) The Bill is calculated to prove an oppressive measure against the unrepresented subjects in Parliament such as the Indian community is. (c) The Bill not having given the definition of "beneficial occupation" and "reasonable standard of living" is apparently intended to provide another weapon in the hands of prejudice-ridden officials to the detriment of the interests of the farming Indian community and, therefore, having in view the ruinous consequences likely to follow the passing of this Bill in its present form, this meeting requests the Hon. Minister of Lands to withdraw the aforesaid Bill.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

(a) Having regard to the fact that the Union Government is bringing in succession a number of Bills having for its object the deprivation of the economic rights and opportunities of the Indian community and as the underlying principles of these Bills are calculated to bring about economic pressure with the ultimate object of forcing them to a state either of starvation or repatriation, this meeting hereby resolves to appoint a representative deputation to wait on the Union Government with instructions to place the true economic conditions of the Indian community and further this meeting authorises the Executive to take such steps as they may deem expedient to give effect to these resolutions. (b) This meeting further resolves to ask the Agent-General for the Government of India to take this Bill into his serious consideration and further draws his attention to the fact that the spirit and intention of these Bills are a flagrant contravention of the provisions of the Cape Town Agreement into which both the Indian and Union Governments have entered, and moreover this meeting considers that the time has arrived for the Government of India to take steps to vindicate the rights of the domiciled Indians in a more appreciable manner.

INDIANISATION OF TURF CLUB

Members Discuss Sultan Chinoy's Proposal

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"The Bombay Chronicle" understands that a meeting of the Club members of the R. W. I. T. C. was called yesterday to consider certain suggestions made by Mr. Sultan Chinoy about "inter alia" increasing the number of Indian Club members of the Turf Club.

Considerable heat was engendered during the discussion another was a passage of arms between Mr. Geddes, who presided, and Mr. Sultan Chinoy.

An informal meeting of the Club members is being called shortly the "Chronicle" learns to consider the advisability of forming an association for the protection of the rights of Indian members and also to devise means to ensure the speedy Indianisation of the Turf in Western India.

It is proposed to bring the present state of affairs existing in the Turf Club to the notice of the new Assembly and to agitate that the license of the R.W.I.T.C. should not be renewed unless some definite assurance is given that Indians will have the governing voice in a sport, the continuance of which is due to the financial support and the patronage of the Indian racing public.

FOR THE LOVERS OF MUSIC
An unavailable opportunity, Pro. SADASHIV RAO DHUREKAR will give you a pleasant play on the following instruments.—
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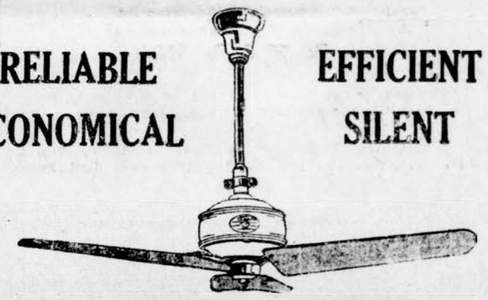
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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The case in which Chandulal Punnamchand Shroff—a partner in the Overseas Transport Company—and Mahomedali Kapadia are charged with obtaining a decree by fraud and collusion against the firm of the Overseas Transport Company and also aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Tuesday afternoon.

The prosecution case is that a promissory note was passed by the Overseas Transport Company in favour of Mahomedali Kapadia for moneys alleged to have been lent and advanced to facilitate the business of the Company. The principal partner of the firm Mr. Chimanlal Nanavaty, used to stay at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Kapadia, the second accused in the present case, filed a suit in the Bombay High Court to recover the sum outstanding in his name in the books of the firm. A decree was obtained and execution of the decree was sought to be made against Mr. Chimanlal Nanavaty at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Nanavaty then moved the Hight Court to stay execution of the decree on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and collusion of his partner Chandulal Punnamchand Shroff, the first accused in the present case. Mr. Justice Chitre who heard the case ordered the prosecution of the accused in this case on charges as stated above.

At the further hearing of the case, on Tuesday, Girijashanker Daulatram, who was in the employ of the Overseas Transport Company from April to December 1929 was examined. He identified a trial balance sheet, which is an exhibit in the case, and stated that it was prepared by him from the Ledger books of the company.

Baburam Prabhu Savant, a court clerk in the employ of Messrs. Kanga and Co., Solicitors, was also examined on behalf of the prosecution. He produced certain correspondence which passed between Messrs. Kanga and Co. and Messrs Joshi and Co., Solicitors. These letters also were tendered as exhibits. At this stage the hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday, May 18.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, special prosecutor, with Mr. Upadhya appeared for the prosecution and Mr. S. R. Chari defended the first accused while the second accused was defended by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.

WHY PAY DOUBLE TAXATION?

Two Proposals For Giving Relief To Income-Tax Payers

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, May 11.

Two important proposals for improving the existing system of giving relief to income-tax payers from double taxation of the same income once in British India and again in the Indian State are understood to be under Government's consideration and experiments in giving effect to these proposals are believed to be in progress in two small States.

Proposals which have been made in the course of representations on the subject submitted by a number of commercial associations are (1) that the procedure at present adopted in granting relief from taxation borne on the same income in British India and in any Indian State should be reviewed to ensure that no income under any circumstances could fail to obtain such relief in two territories as would reduce the tax suffered to that at higher of the two rates and (2) that machinery be set up to relieve assessees of the necessity of making separate returns in each Indian State whereto they export goods.

The official view is stated to be that no instance has been brought to the notice of the Government wherein the existing relief arrangements have failed to secure the desired result. There have been instances however wherein the Central Board of Revenue has been disposed to disagree with the view of the Indian State authorities as to what is taxable in State but the board has not hitherto refused relief in any such case and consequently the sufferer is not the assessee but Government and the general taxpayer in this country. This subject is being examined along with the recommendations of the Incometax Enquiry Committee as also the results of experiments in two Indian States.

MORE WORKERS JOIN STRIKE

Move For Settlement Of Ram Gopal Mills Strike

(From Our Correspondent)
SECUNDERABAD, May 12.

There is no change in Ramgopal Mills strike situation. About 100 more labourers joined the strike yesterday, thus bringing the total number of strikers to 330. The strikers hope that all other workers who are still working in the mills, would also join them shortly, thus paralysing the work in the mills.

It is learnt that Dr. Anderson, the strikers' spokesman, had an interview with the Managing Agent of the Mills for an amicable settlement.

STATION MASTER'S HOUSE LOOTED

Outlaw Suspected Of Dacoity

(From A Correspondent.)
BILKHA, May 12.

About five armed dacoits looted the house of the station-master of Panelimoti (Gondal State) on Sunday midnight. Three dacoits stood outside and two broke through the roof carrying away ornaments and cash worth Rs. 2,000 at the point of revolvers.

It is alleged and suspected that the outlaw Sandhi Polo has committed this dacoity. He is also wanted for murder of a Gondal police.

Frontier Congressman Released

PESHAWAR, May 11.

Mr. Gulam Mohammed Khan of Lund Kher, Mardan District, was released from the Peshawar Central Jail, after undergoing six months imprisonment under section 124-A.

This was the third time that he had been sent to jail for political offence. He was candidate for the N. W. F. P. Legislative Assembly but he was not permitted to contest the seat on account of his previous conviction. He was also some time a member of the A. I. C. C. He gave up his jagir and assessorship on account of his accepting Congress creed.—United Press.

CUSTOMS VAGARIES IN KASHMIR

Why Preferential Treatment to Europens? Asks Mahomed S. Mitha

SRINAGAR, May 11.

Mr. Mohammed Suleman Cassum Mitha, who is on a tour to Kashmir in a statement to the Press says:

"It is regrettable to find in Kashmir State there exists difference in treatment between Indian and European visitors. European visitors are exempted from customs duty for whatever they import for their personal use by post during their stay in Kashmir while Indian visitors have to pay for it. I hope that His Highness's Government will take immediate notice of it and remove this difference which is existing for the last 30 years.

I also hope that the Government of India will take up this matter with the Kashmir Government and see that Indians get equal treatment. Otherwise they will have to take serious notice of it and get this injustice redressed by constitutional means. They might think of boycotting Kashmir which will be a great loss not only to His Highness' Government but also to the subjects of the State.

"It is obvious that by this preferential treatment to Europeans shopkeepers of Kashmir who mostly depend for their occupation on the visitors also suffer in their trade".—United Press.

WHY BHOPAL PROMULGATED BAN

Prohibition Of Hindu Conference Explained

BHOPAL (By Mail.)

A Communique issued by the Publicity Officer of the Bhopal Government States:—

The attention the Government of Bhopal has been drawn to certain statements that have appeared in a section of the Press regarding a proposed conference of the Hindus of the Bhopal State.

The posters announcing it were couched in a language which in the opinion of the District Magistrate was likely to bring the Government into hatred and contempt and to provoke ill-feeling amongst the various sections of His Highness' subjects. Steps were therefore taken by the District Magistrate to prohibit the Conference and to proscribe the posters in accordance with the law. There is perfect calm in the State and relations between the various communities continue to be most cordial.

The attempt to hold the Conference was the work of a handful of men obviously intent upon creating a situation to be exploited for communal purposes. The action taken by the District Magistrate is solely in the interest of the preservation of public order and peace and has no other significance.

BANK ENTITLED TO BE HEARD

Shamdasani's Case Against Central Bank

Some delay in the further hearing of the case Shamdasani versus Auditors of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., was necessitated by the failure of the Bank to bring the Bank books relevant to the case.

On Thursday at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon, Mr. I. S. Hajee allowed time to bring the books from the bank.

This case in which the Auditors of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., stand charged with signing a false Balance Sheet of the Bank for the year 1935, was part heard at the Court on May 8, when two applications were submitted by Mr. V. J. Taraporewalla on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. Shamdasani tendered two ledgers of the Bank for the year 1925, both to be marked collectively, but both Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Taraporewala objected to their going in 'en bloc'.

The application was filed.

Mr. Shamdasani was then asked to give his evidence from the witness box. Accordingly he entered the box and called upon the Bank to produce X5—2 general ledgers of the Bank. As the books were not in the Court, the Magistrate allowed time for the books to be brought from the Bank.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Shamdasani if he wanted to inspect one particular book or all of them.

Mr. Shamdasani: I will proceed strictly according to law.

He called for the two ledgers to be tendered.

After hearing Mr. Taraporewala, the Magistrate held that the Bank was entitled to be heard. At this stage the Court rose for the day and the case stands adjourned to 1 p.m. on Saturday.

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Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.).

7 p.m. Big Ben. 'The Empire's Homage.' 8-25 His Majesty King George VI. 8-35 A recital. 9-5 'Under Big Ben' a talk by Howard Marshall. 9-20 A Pianoforte recital by Joan Boulter. 9-40 The News and Announcements. 10 Dance music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12 Noon, "Jivo George Naresh" Gujerati Duets, by Shamabai and Shambhu "Dhanya chhe divas ane dhan bhagya chhe sauve tana. "Navi duniya vasavishun" (assisted by the Orchestra). 12-30 p.m. Darbar Ditties in Duets (recorded H.M.V.). 12-35 "Sinhasan" a Coronation Carol with Orchestra, by "Ether Raiders." 12-45 Vichitra Veen, S. Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala, Jayjayvanti, Des, Pilu and Bhairavi (recorded H.M.V.). 1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements, a recorded Concert.

6 p.m. The news in Marathi. 6-5 Varriety (recorded Parlophone). 6-30 Dance music (recorded Columbia). 7 To the Bhumijan, a programme arranged for the villager. 8 Iris Dall and her Swing Boys. Iris Dall, Vocalist; Joe Rich, Steel Guitar; Herman Turner, Spanish Guitar and Malcolm Turner, String Bass. 8-30 The news in Hindi. 8-45 "Memories." 9 Talk (English) "When the Pie was Opened" by G. Radcliffe Genge. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A concert of light and classical music, Hirabai Barodekar, Khayal, Thumri, Hori and Marathi Pad.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

7 a.m. Madho Rao Tarabadkar, classical and light music. 7-30 Sadiq Ali, State Musician to H.H. the Nawab of Rampur, Veena recital. 7-50 Waheed Khan, State Musician to H.H. the Nawab of Rampur, Sitar recital. 8-10 The Empire's Homage to His Majesty the King (Vernacular version). 8-40 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani). 8-50 1st News Bulletin (English).

6-30 p.m. Madho Tarabadkar, classical and light music. 7 Kumari Shabd Piari, Hindustani songs. 7-15 "Dar Madh-i-Shah" (a selection from Indian panegyric poetry). 7-30 "For Villagers Only." (Time signal and Delhi market rates at 8 p.m.) 8-5 Talk (Hindustani) "Delhi at the time of the Coronation of 1911" by Khwaja Abdul Majid. 8-20 The Empire's Homage to His Majesty the King. 9 His Majesty the King's Message, relay of BBC recorded programme. 9-10 Sarod. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Royal Messages to the Princes and Peoples of India" by O. W. Stebbings. 10 Kumari Shabd Piari, light music. 10-15 Waheed Khan, State Musician to H.H. the Nawab of Rampur, Sitar recital. 10-25 Mushtaq Husain, State Musician to H.H. the Nawab of Rampur classical music. 10-45 Sadiq Ali, State Musician to H.H. the Nawab of Rampur, Veena recital.

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WILLING TO MARRY ACCUSED

"I Love Him For Ever," Says Girl

The court room of Sir H. P. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade, was crowded on Tuesday when the case against a youth, who is charged with having kidnapped an alleged minor girl and induced her to illicit intercourse, was heard.

The prosecution had put in charge-sheet, charging the accused under section 366 of I.P.C. The accused was defended by Mr. G. K. Kanga, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Joachim Alva. Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution.

The mother of the girl testified that she with her four children lived in the same building where the accused resided. She declared that she had warned the girl not to talk to the accused under any circumstances and that she had even slapped her for attempting to speak to the accused. The mother further stated that she had once given a good thrashing to the accused.

Girl's Evidence

In slow moving tones the girl gave her evidence declaring several times her passionate love for the accused. She said that she first became friendly with the accused, through her neighbours in the building. She stated that she left her mother's house with the accused because her mother had allowed her to go away with him.

The accused advised her first to obtain the permission of her mother. "My mother asked me to telephone the accused and take me away" was the girl's statement. It was then that the accused consented to take her away.

They went away together and hired a room at a hotel and there no illicit intercourse had taken place at all between the accused and her, though it had previously taken place at the house of the mother.

The girl wound up by stating that "I have always been willing to marry the accused and I love him for ever and such are also the feelings of the accused towards me."

To Stay With Father

At the end of the girl's evidence, the parents of the girl sought the permission of the Court to take her home from the shelter of the League of Mercy. The girl flatly refused to go back to her parents.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate suggested that she could quietly talk over at least with her father whose relations with her had been happy.

At the end of their talk the girl consented to stay with her father but under no cicumstances was she prepared to live with her mother.

Thereupon the Chief Presidency Magistrate made an order that the girl should be produced in Court on the 20th May, the day fixed for the next hearing and ordered the father of the girl to enter into a bond that he would treat her (daughter) well and produce her on the due date.

Ex-Sheriff Of Calcutta Dead

LONDON, May 11.

Death has occurred of Sir George Henry Sutherland.—Reuter.

(Sir George Henry Sutherland, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce. 1900-1: Sheriff of Calcutta 1901 and 1908. He was also Mercantile Member of Bengal Legislative Council 1900-2, 1907-8).

Congress Organisation In Mysore

AUTHORITIES INTERFERE WITH LEGITIMATE WORK

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

The Mysore State Congress Parliamentary Board was ushered into existence on December 6, 1936 at Ranebennur at a conference of the Mysore State representatives to the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. T. Subrahmanyam, Advocate, Tumkur, presided. A provincial representative Committee was then formed and the decision to contest elections in Mysore was taken. Later the delegates from Mysore to the Indian National Congress held at Faizpur waited in deputation on the president of the Indian National Congress, Babu Rajendra Prasad. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamiah and others. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru authorised them to carry on the work, adhering to the principles and policies of the Indian National Congress and at the same time cautioned them not to come into conflict with the State authorities.

BAN ON KAMALADEVI

The first impetus to the election campaign was given by the Government when they served a prohibitory order on Smt. Kamaladevi who had come in response to our invitation to inaugurate our election campaign on 16-1-37 at Bangalore City. This action of the authorities, in prohibiting peaceful and legitimate election work opened our eyes to the position in the State and the greater need to identify ourselves with the Congress,—the one and only organisation fighting for the freedom of the nation as a whole.

After the inauguration campaign, the members of the Central Board, Messrs. M. Seetharama Sastry, B. N. Gupta, K. A. Venkataramiah, V. S. Narayana Rao undertook a tour in the districts. The entire work was carried out on proper constitutional lines and with the full co-operation of the District Congress Parliamentary Boards. But the indiscriminate orders issued by the authorities prohibiting not only the observance of the Independence Day on 26-1-37, but even every normal activities seriously interfered with the routine of the electioneering work.

In all, eight candidates were set up for the Legislative Council, of whom five were returned; 53 candidates were set up for the Representative Assembly of whom 37 were elected. The highest number of candidates set up was in the Mysore district, with 20 of whom 13 were returned to the Assembly.

Insidious propaganda was carried on to the effect that Congress in Mysore had nothing to do with the All-India Congress organisation. The policy of the Mysore Government to prohibit in effect, leaders from outside the State from helping the local organisation in its election propaganda so as to create the necessary atmosphere, acted as a great handicap.

The elections—though it cannot be termed as complete success—have helped us to broadcast the message of the Congress throughout the State. The country is ready and we have only to prepare ourselves for the coming year from now. If we have to attain any success at all in the next elections.

It had been raining hard all day, and the man sitting alone in the corner of the club smoking-room looked thoroughly miserable. Another member went up and spoke to him.

"Hullo, old man," he said; "sorry to see you so fed-up. Why don't you go and drown your sorrows?"

"My dear chap," answered the other, wearily, she's inches taller than I am."

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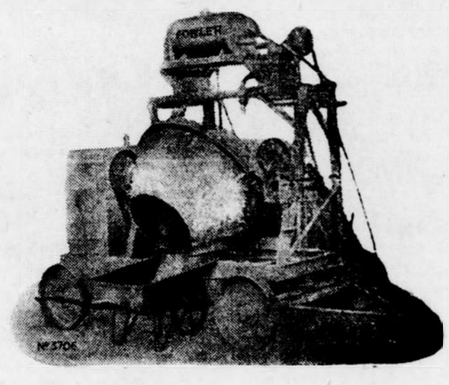

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Monsoon Programme

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With effect from 1st to 11th June.

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Dep.	„	08-40 I.S.T.
Arr.	Ahmedabad	10-16 I.S.T.
Dep.	„	10-45 I.S.T.
Arr.	Poona	14-00 I.S.T.
Dep.	„	14-30 I.S.T.
Arr.	Hyderabad	17-15 I.S.T.
	Wednesdays & Saturdays.	
Dep.	Hyderabad	06-30 I.S.T.
Arr.	Madras	09-25 I.S.T.

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	Mondays & Thursdays.	
Dep.	Madras	14-00 I.S.T.
Arr.	Hyderabad	17-25 I.S.T.
	Tuesdays & Fridays.	
Dep.	Hyderabad	06-00 I.S.T.
Arr.	Poona	09-15 I.S.T.
Dep.	„	09-45 I.S.T.
Arr.	Ahmedabad	13-05 I.S.T.
Dep.	„	13-35 I.S.T.
Arr.	Bhuj	15-20 I.S.T.
Dep.	„	15-50 I.S.T.
Arr.	Karachi	17-40 I.S.T.

With Effect From 11th June, 1937

SOUTH BOUND:

	Tuesdays & Fridays.	
Dep.	Karachi	06-30 I.S.T.
Arr.	Ahmedabad	10-16 I.S.T.
Dep.	„	10-45 I.S.T.
Arr.	Poona	14-00 I.S.T.
Dep.	„	14-30 I.S.T.
Arr.	Hyderabad	17-15 I.S.T.
	Wednesdays & Saturdays.	
Dep.	Hyderabad	06-30 I.S.T.
Arr.	Madras	09-25 I.S.T.

NORTH BOUND:

	Mondays & Thursdays.	
Dep.	Madras	14-00 I.S.T.
Arr.	Hyderabad	17-25 I.S.T.
	Tuesdays & Fridays.	
Dep.	Hyderabad	06-00 I.S.T.
Arr.	Poona	09-15 I.S.T.
Dep.	„	09-45 I.S.T.
Arr.	Ahmedabad	13-05 I.S.T.
Dep.	„	13-35 I.S.T.
Arr.	Karachi	17-40 I.S.T.

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"BREEZING HOME"
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"3 SMART GIRLS"

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BOBBY BREEN'S first singing success "LET'S SING AGAIN"
CORONATION SOUVENIRS to all children in the stalls and balcony classes.
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The Theatre Magnificent
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Sud 3, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 2, 1305
Parsi: Adar 10, 1306
Hightide: 1-16; 14-14
Lowtide: 7-25; 20-24
Sunrise: 6h. 5m
Sunset: 7h. 5m.
Public Holiday in honour of Coronation: Banks closed.
S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with mails from London of April 29 due at 1 p.m.

Friday, May 14.

Results of F.E., S. E. (Civil Mechanical and Electrical,) B.E. (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) examinations, 2 p.m.

Saturday, May 15.

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with London mails due to sail at 1 p.m.

IN AID OF LOKAMANYA SEVA SANGH

A benefit performance will be given by Professor Deval's Circus in aid of Lokmanya Seva Sangh of Vile Parle to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. near Charni Road Station. Mr. B. G. Kher will be present.

V M FREE DISPENSARY

At the Vurjeevandass Madowdass Charitable Dispensary at Sion during the month of April the total number of patients treated was 779 among them the number of new admissions was 203. The average daily attendance was 30.

BOMBAY RUSHIKUL ASHRAM DAHISAR

The opening ceremony of the branch of Dahisar Rushikul Ashram will take place to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. in the Radha Krishna Bhuvan, on Thakurdwar, opposite Gora Ram Mandir. At this function Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya will preside.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The monthly clinical meeting of the above Association will be held on Wednesday, the 19th May, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), when Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah, I.M.S., will speak on "Treatment of Syphilis of the Cardiovascular and Central Nervous Systems."

AMATEUR CINE GROUP

A general meeting of the Amateur Cine Group will be held on Friday the 14th May at 6-30 p.m. in the B.E.S.T. projection room (new offices), Mr. H. E. Ormerod presiding.

There will be an inaugural address by Mr. A. S. Trollip, the opening meeting will be filmed lecture by Mr. W. G. Osmond on "Common Faults of Cine Amateurs" screening of Film made by Mr. A. J. Patel, showing the correct methods of using a cine camera, etc.

"G" WARD D. C. C.

The Secretaries write:—
One membership book No. 39 containing forms from No. 761 to 780 entrusted to a member for enrolment of members has been lost. Anyone, therefore, on finding the same should please hand over the same to the Secretaries, "G" Ward D.C.C. If members are enrolled in that book and the same is not returned to this Committee the members thus enrolled will not be eligible for voting.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"3 Smart Girls" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Pagliacci" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Keep Your Seats Please" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Hawk". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jagat Kesari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Begunah". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Atma Tarang". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Crown and Glory" and "College Holiday." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Extra morning shows on Wednesday and Thursday at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"That Girl from Paris". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Pujarin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Dolls of Clay" Daily at usual time.

SEVA SADAN

The Seva Sadan Society offers two scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 per month each to lady students for collegiate or post graduate studies. Applications (on printed forms available from the office) should reach the Secretary, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Bombay, on or before the 10th June 1937.

HELP TO WOMEN STUDENTS

The National Indian Association (Bombay Ladies' Branch) is prepared to pay the fees of a certain number of deserving women students studying in Colleges or undergoing any professional training, as well as of nurses under training in hospitals. The Scholarships are available for Bombay students only.
Forms of application can be had from:—
Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Honorary Secretary, Tardeo Castle, Tardeo, Bombay

CORONATION ILLUMINATION AT ELECTRIC HOUSE

(From A Correspondent.)

At the Electric House, the Administrative Headquarters of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd., thirteen 1,000 watt floodlights, mounted on poles facing the building, supplemented by a battery of trough units consisting of two hundred 100 watt-lamps, fixed in a continuous run along the bottom edge of the windows, threw a blaze of light on the Imperial Crown placed in the centre of the building with the Union Jack flying aloft. Supported on special stands draped with red, white and blue bunting, the trough units made a colourful and arresting display. The blue mercury vapour street lighting gave extreme visibility without glare and added considerably to the efficiency and brightness of the illumination, which attracted immense crowds.

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, a meeting of the past and present students was held to-day presided over by Mr. S. S. Nath, P C T (London), F C T S, F S S T, Principal of the Institute, to celebrate the Coronation.

The president after his opening speech addressed the gathering on the "Importance of Coronation" with apt illustrations in comparison with epic Ramayana.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VIC. TERMINUS.
Following are the timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only) .		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 19
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express ..	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.
Following are the Mail, Express and Passenger Train timings in force from April 20, 1937, from Bombay Central:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express ..	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger ...	21 10	8 55
Surat (Week-end Specials on Monday)	10 10	
Surat (Week-end Specials on Saturday ..		15

SETH VARJIWANDAS MADHAVDAS KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL

Sir Purshottamdas To Open New Premises

Seth Varjiwandas Madhavdas Kapole Boarding School was started in 1896 with a contribution of Rs. 25,000 by Seth Tribhovanda Varjiwandas and Sir Jugmohanda Varjiwandas in memory of their father late Seth Varjiwanda Madhavdas, with a view to impart education to the deserving students of the Kapole community. For the first seven years, the management was in the hands of a committee consisting of some prominent members of the community till 1903 when a Trust was created and the entire management came into the hands of the Board of Trustees with Seth Tribhovandas Varjiwandas as their Chairman. He very ably managed the Institution and augmented its funds to nearly a lakh of rupees. He died in 1920.

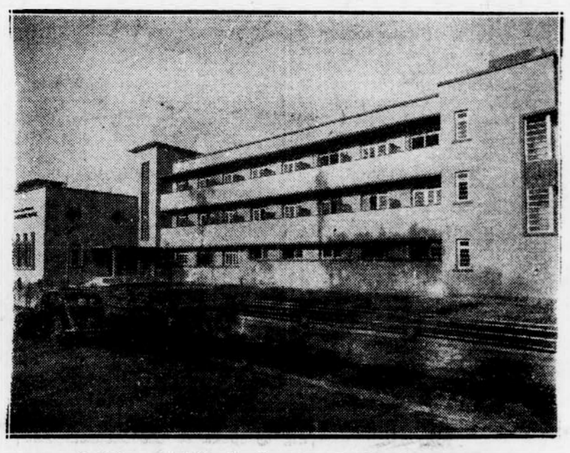
After his death the management came into the hands of the late Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas, Kt., who also strenuously laboured for the welfare of the institution, raising the funds to nearly Rs. 1,60,000. Sir Jugmohandas by his will also made a very handsome provision for this institution by giving the income of three of his magnificent buildings on the Girgaon Road, and also by leaving a portion of the residue of his estate for the benefit of this institution.

The Trustees from the funds available, decided to erect a new building on the Dadar-Matunga Estate. Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas contributed Rs. 5,000 for a hall in the name of the late Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Rs. 2,500 towards the Building Fund in the name of her mother-in-law, Bai Parvatibai. The past boarders of the Institution contributed about Rs. 26,000 towards the Building. Thus this Institution is to-day having a fully up-to-date equipped premises built at a cost of nearly Rs. 80,000.

Since the beginning of the Institution, nearly 250 students took advantage of this Institution.

The opening ceremony of the new premises of this Institution will be performed at Matunga (G.I.P) near Jam-e-Jamshed Road, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to-morrow Friday, at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.).

Seth Varjivandas Madhavdas.


New Building of Seth Varjivandas Madhavdas Kapole Board School, Matunga.

SHADOW OF PERSECUTION

Ways Of Customs Authorities In India

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—When Mr. Junanker, an ex-president of the Oxford Indian Majlis, returned to India his baggage was searched by the Bombay Customs Officers. His correspondence was opened and he was also threatened with legal proceedings. This matter was taken up in the House of Commons, and Mr. Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in answer to Miss Rathbone, said: "Fifty-two books were seized; forty-one of these were Communist books proscribed under the general notification banning such literature and five others were copies of a publication specifically prohibited under the Sea Customs Act." He added that none of the seized books could properly be regarded as text-books, but did not tell the House what were the books that could properly be regarded as text-books. Is Karl Marx's "Das Kapital" a book of Communist character? In British universities students use it as a sort of text-book. Perhaps it could not properly be regarded as a text-book in India!

Here is another case. Last Christmas I sent two copies of Palme Dutt's "World Politics" to two friends in India. The books never reached the addressees. From one of these friends, who is a student of economics and politics at one of the universities, I got the following letter a few days back: "I want to tell you that I did not receive the book you sent me, and only a few days ago I got a letter from the Customs officers informing me that the book is a proscribed one, and asking me to give my reasons why it should not be confiscated and some penalty be imposed on me." The other friend also tells me that the book never reached him, but does not say anything about a letter from the Customs officers. He is a well-known Congress M.L.A. As far as I know, Palme Dutt's "World Politics" is not forbidden in India. It was reviewed by a number of papers and was advertised by a number of booksellers in different Indian papers. I should explain that the copies sent out to India were the Left Book Club editions. Were the books seized because they had the club label attached to them? These are not the only cases. I could quote many more.

A large number of my countrymen who have lived in this country for a few years and have collected small libraries are living under a constant shadow of persecution. They never know which books will be taken away from them on their return. As far as we know the Customs officers have unlimited powers, and if they know of a "suspect" or "undesirable" student landing in Bombay they are ready to turn his luggage inside out.

We hear much about the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press in this country, and people are indignant when they read about the "Goebbling" of the German press and publications. But within their own Commonwealth of Nations there are millions who are denied these elementary rights and liberties—and nobody knows anything about it.
—Yours, etc.,

DHARAM YASH DEV.

U. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE LEADER CONDEMNS MINISTRIES

And Says He Does Not Believe In Communal Safeguards Given Under The Government Of India Act

We reproduce the following from the report of the meeting of M.L.A.'s of the United Provinces culled by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant from the "Pioneer" of Lucknow:—

Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, in seconding the resolution moved by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant said that the system of appointing Ministers was introduced for the first time by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. The Ministers under this Act were not responsible to the legislature but depended for their existence on the sweet will of the Governor.

The first Ministers, the speaker continued, were persons who belonged to a party whose political ideals and programmes were neither high nor attractive but these Ministers were men of high personal dignity and possessed great political sagacity. They soon discovered that they could not work under fetters imposed upon them by the reactionary constitution and had to resign.

From this incident both the people and the Government learnt a lesson. The Government came to the conclusion that men with even moderate political ideals were highly undesirable as Ministers and since then they started the device of setting up dummy Ministries. The Congress, on the other hand, became still more careful. It decided that any constitution would not be worth touching with a pair of tongs if it did not give power to the legislature and made the Ministers responsible to it.

SHIELD BETWEEN MAJORITY AND GOVERNOR

Continuing his speech Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman said that under the Government of India Act of 1935 the Ministers were responsible to the legislature and no Ministry which did not command the support of the majority in the legislature could exist for a single day. The present Ministers, by accepting offices, had acted contrary to all principles of democracy and constitutional usage. No one had any doubt that they had rendered a great service to the British Government but in doing so they had exposed themselves to a just criticism of their unconstitutional action.

To-day they stood as a shield between the majority in the Assembly and the Governor and, therefore, any attack against the unconstitutional device of setting up a minority Ministry naturally brought their action into question.

"It is said that the Ministers had undertaken this unpleasant task on account of the refusal of the Congress to accept office", observed the speaker, "but those who do not agree with the demand of assurance from the Governor by the Congress have their remedy in canvassing public opinion in their favour by holding meetings and exposing the absurdity of the Congress demand. But these people have no right to resort to a device which is unknown in constitutional practice.

"SAFEGUARDS" USELESS

"As for the Congress demand for assurance any one who disagrees with the Congress does so on the grounds of political expediency and practical outlook. There are, however, some who give it a communal colour. Mahatma Gandhi in his statement, has clearly stated that communal safeguards are not covered by the Congress demand. But even if they were I am afraid the British Government after having retired behind 'purdah', has debarred itself from asserting its authority to safeguard the rights of minorities. I am one who believes that the safety of a community lies in its own strength and resources rather than in the safeguards given under the Government of India Act. It will be a sad day for a community when it depends for its protection on such slender basis."

POSER FOR JINNAH

"What Has League Done For Muslim Masses?" Asks Madras M.L.A.

MADRAS: May 11.

Mr. Mohideen Maraicayar, M.L.A. (Congress) from Madura, questions the recent statement of Mr. M. A. Jinnah regarding Muslim membership in the Muslim League:—

"Can Mr. Jinnah prove that today there are not more Muslims in the Congress than in the Muslim League? Is there any organisation under the League's auspices even in his Bombay Presidency, and what efforts, if any, he makes for bringing the Muslim masses into closer contact with the League and what are his performances in this connection, as the Congress leaders had done all over the country?

"What valid reasons had Mr. Jinnah given for his drastic change of attitude regarding the acceptability of the New Constitution, and is not tending to a widening of the gulf even among the accredited leaders and forming a clique among the ranks in the League? And Mr. Jinnah attacks the Congress which had stood from first to the last opposed to the Constitution as unworkable!

"The Congress has further a programme of complete independence for the people in accordance with the teachings of our Prophet Mahomed, who never advocated slavery for Muslim brethren. How is it that more people are severing connection from the League than joining it? Does it not show that the general feeling that the League can serve no useful purpose, least of all in politics, and that more Muslims are recognising that the only political organisation which can help them without any distinction of caste or creed is the Congress? What claims has the League for recognition as an all-India organisation, when we in this presidency have yet to hear this propaganda here? What is the attitude of the Muslim youths in Northern India? Have they not openly denounced it?

"If Mr. Jinnah with his sagacity and political shrewdness really wants to help the Muslim community, it can be done by himself joining the Congress and setting a really noble example. He can confidently expect it at no very distant date".—United Press.

Kamatipura's Offer To Poona Satyagrahis

A public meeting of Hindus of Kamatipura was held on Wednesday evening under the presidency of Mr. Viswanath Rajaram Pilla. When speeches were made by Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath, Messrs. Puppala, Raipalle and Bitla supporting the Poona temple Satyagraha and a telegram was sent to Mr. Bhopatkar offering the services of the Hindus of Kamatipura in furtherance of the Satyagraha.

Khan Saheb Manek Dadachanji's Book

Khansaheb Manek Dadachanji has published a booklet on "Their Majesties' Coronation and the Parsis" on the eve of the Coronation. We have received a copy of the booklet and a perusal of it shows that the writer knows pretty little about India. He says: "History bears testimony to the abject poverty, abysmal ignorance and backwardness of Indians before the British came to India. But since the advent of the British, India has progressed by rapid strides in all directions". He should make a more more careful study of Indian history before he talks of India's past.

Rise In Britain's Revenue

RUGBY, May 11.

The Exchequer returns show that total of the ordinary revenue amounts to £71,332,106 compared with £63,566,814 at the corresponding date last year.

The total ordinary expenditure is £92,864,163, compared with £94,118,281 for the corresponding date of 1936.—B.O.W.

MEMENTO OF TAGORE'S BIRTHDAY

Vishwabharati Brings Out Collection Of Articles

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail.)

Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore being away in Almora, his 77th birthday which fell (on Saturday last could not be celebrated in the Ashram with the usual ceremony.

The inmates of the Ashram however sent to their Gurudeva message of affectionate greetings on the occasion.

As a fitting memento of the poet's birthday, the "Viswa-Bharati Publishing Department has just brought out a new book by the Poet, entitled "Kalantar," containing a number of articles on the various social and political problems of absorbing interest of the day.—United Press.

Itch Germs
Killed in 7 Minutes
Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm kills the germs in 7 minutes and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1937

MAKE IT IRRESISTIBLE

In the United Provinces, Madras and the Central Provinces conferences have been held of the members of the local Legislative Assemblies, who were mostly Congress members—themselves forming a majority in their respective Assemblies—but who also included a number of non-Congressmen. Each conference approved of the action of the Leader of the local Congress Party in refusing to accept office without the assurance demanded by the Congress and condemned the action of the Governor in refusing the assurance, in forming a Ministry known to lack the confidence of the legislature and in refusing even to summon the legislatures at once. The Liberals and a few others ask why Congress should not accept Lord Zetland's assurance that Governors would not use their special powers. The answer is, in a way, given by the Governors themselves who have begun their regimes with the glaringly unconstitutional act of choosing ministers from parties or groups known to be lacking the confidence of the legislature and who still refuse to summon the legislatures. Even non-Congressmen like Mr. H. G. Walford, a representative of the Anglo-Indians in the U. P. Assembly, admit that the present "interim" ministries are unconstitutional and that it is still more unconstitutional not to summon the legislatures at once.

Strengthen Congress

The resolutions of the conferences may for all practical purposes be taken as those of the Assemblies regularly summoned. They also reflect public opinion in general in the provinces concerned and it will bode no good to the Governors if they pay no heed to them. Congressmen, however, should not remain content with isolated conferences in large cities. We would repeat our suggestion that conferences should be convened in every district where resolutions like those in question should be duly endorsed, the constitutional principles involved should be explained to the public, and where local grievances too should be carefully considered. The occasions should, of course, be utilised to enlist a larger number of Congress members and otherwise to increase the strength and influence of the Congress. This is essential for many reasons. In the first place, as we have stated before, general elections in the provinces where the constitutional deadlock exists cannot be delayed by more than a few months. And the Congress must be even better prepared for them than it was at the last elections. Secondly by-elections are being held in various places and every possible attempt must be made to contest and win everyone of them. The same is true of elections to local bodies. These bodies must be made special strongholds of the Congress, for, apart from the good they may thus be made to yield to the masses, they will have to play an important role in the future struggle of the Congress for complete independence.

The Minorities

In the task of increasing the strength and influence of the Congress nothing can be more fruitful than attempts to bring more and more Muslims within the Congress fold and, in general, to reassure the weakest minorities that their interests cannot be safeguarded by any body more effectively than by the Congress. Signs are not wanting to show that interested parties are straining every nerve to put up various minorities against Congress. In one place titled persons are got to appeal to Governors not to forego or relax their powers to intervene on behalf of minorities. In another place the bait of a few more scholarships in schools is being offered to some communities by a minority ministry, though what the communities need most is free and compulsory education. In these circumstances it is not enough for Congressmen to be just to the minorities. They should make them feel that justice is being done to them. If they do so, they will bring about a magical transformation in our politics, the Congress will be an irresistible force, and, as Gandhiji puts it, Poorna Swaraj would come running to us.

Empire Shipping And India

The Imperial Conference, which is shortly meeting in London, will consider, among other questions, the vital problem of shipping communications within the Empire. The Imperial Shipping Committee, which is appointed by, and derives its authority from, the Imperial Conference is also sitting in London to investigate the whole position of British shipping in the Far East, especially in relation to Japanese competition. It is unfortunate that no non-official Indian, representing Indian commercial and industrial interests, will participate in the deliberations of the Imperial Conference nor is there an Indian shipowner on the Imperial Shipping Committee. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce have, therefore, pressed for adequate representation of Indian shipping interests on the Imperial Shipping Committee because India's trade with the Far Eastern countries is more important than that of any British Dominion and it is her exports and imports which provide the bulk of the cargo carried by British shipping and for which Japanese shipping is keenly competing. The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, which some time ago addressed a comprehensive communication to the Imperial Shipping Committee, in connection with their enquiry into the position of British shipping in the Middle and Far Eastern waters, has submitted a reasoned memorandum to the Imperial Conference on the subject of Indian shipping "vis-a-vis" Imperial shipping in relation to the Empire Martime policy.

The future of shipping is regarded by all maritime countries as a political issue and its peculiar importance to the British Empire can hardly be exaggerated. For, as Sir Richard Holt, the President of the British Chamber of Shipping, stated recently: "Destroy Imperial sea communications and the Empire is immediately reduced to a number of scattered and vulnerable units." The British shipping industry is, consequently, appealing to the Imperial Conference to consider the future of British shipping as a common interest of the whole Empire which should be safe-guarded and promoted by a common policy, each Government of the Empire playing its proper part in preserving the essential channels of the inter-imperial trade. But as the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association rightly emphasise, if Great Britain wants that all parts of the Empire should have appropriate communications and that the latter should have an adequate mercantile marine commensurate with its size and economic interests, she cannot merely ask other parts of the Empire to contribute to the growth and prosperity of British shipping alone. The appeal for support to Empire shipping seems, at best, a theoretical one so far as India is concerned because India has no share whatever in its overseas trade and, at worst, an anti-national project because this very Empire shipping has hitherto thwarted and hampered the development of Indian shipping not only in the overseas but even in India's own coastal trade. If it is desired that India should be a strong maritime unit of the Commonwealth contributing her share for the maintenance of Imperial communications and holding her place in the maritime trade of the world, the legitimate aspiration of Indian shipping for the control of her coastal trade and its expansion in such overseas routes as the Indo-Japanese and the Indo-British maritime trades follow should receive due recognition. When India has to undertake the duties and carry out the obligations of an Empire maritime policy, she is entitled not only to have a voice in the formulation and enunciation of that policy but she should also enjoy the full rights and powers of an Imperial maritime unit. Mere preference for British shipping at the cost of India will not achieve the object underlying an Empire maritime policy. India must be given an equal status with the British Dominions so as to enable her to regulate her coastal trade and to legislate for the development of her national shipping. An Empire shipping which completely excludes Indian shipping and ignores the legitimate claims of India can have no meaning and significance for her.

BADEN POWELL INSULTS INDIA AGAIN

Sidelights On The Scout Movement

(By B. H. M.)

Reports from England reach our shores that Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the British Empire, before a gathering of responsible journalists, made the remark that what the Indians lack is character. This insulting remark has naturally created a wave of rightful indignation which is not going to be easily abated. Even some high-placed officials in the Scout Movement, who can be trusted to carry the ideal of loyalty to self-effacement, have been touched to the quick. Considering the gravity of the insult and the person from whom it emanates, it is not only necessary to deal with the insult, but also to examine the nature and 'raison d'etre' of the whole movement with its infinite ramifications into the child life of our country.

As a person most interested in education and having connections with it, and having been one of the first to be in the Scout Movement for no less than eleven years during which time I had opportunity to come into very close contact with the highest officials of the Scout world, I am writing after much careful thinking as to the purpose and utility of the Scout Movement. I cannot naturally abstain from writing about the present critical situation which is created by the latest affront by the Chief Scout.

British Genius For Propaganda

..The appeal of the Scout Movement is often due to the personal appeal of the Chief to credulous and sentimentally inclined young persons, poor school teachers and persons in small stations of life who find an opportunity for releasing their severely repressed self-expression. This is because the life of the head of the Scout Movement is not studied in its proper perspective. A psychoanalyst will have some interesting things to say about this interesting personality, so dual in his manifestations, presenting a strange complex of reactionarism and idealism. An adventurer in spirit and nature, he did not lack the push and the cleverness to come to the forefront with the help of the most reactionary British politicians, and especially with the help of the most reactionary press in the world—the Beverbrooke press. It is not the purpose of this article to go deep into this type of English 'character,' but one cannot help wondering how easily he became one of the sharpest tools of British Imperialism, lavished with honours, and was rewarded with wealth, pomp and estate for his 'services.' The success of the better side of the Movement was due to other and

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FAQIR OF IPI

We published yesterday an interview with two young Indian cyclists who visited Waziristan last year. Their experiences which deserve public attention in India are all the more significant because these young men are Hindus. They were arrested by Afridis, owing to a natural suspicion, but were "treated very well." This fact is an eloquent commentary on the claim that tribesmen need to be civilised. And most emphaticaly noteworthy is these young men's impression of the Faqir of Ipi. He proved to be "a well-educated and cultured gentleman" and on reading the general letter of commendation given to them by Dr. Khan Sahib, he immediately set these boys free.

It is obvious from this—and this fact has been urged by Dr. Khan Sahib in the Legislative Assembly too—that the Faqir of Ipi, who is really a big Zemindar, is neither an uncivilised brute nor a fanatic and that he is inspired by no hostile feelings towards India. The truth of the whole matter is that he is being damned by Anglo-Indian propagandist for the sake of Britain's forward policy to which he is implacably opposed. If he were anything like the diabolical fanatic that he is sought to be made out, why was Dr. Khan Sahib's challenge to send out a deputation of Assembly leaders not accepted promptly?

From The Spanish Front

(From Our London Correspondent)

Rapid Reorganisation Of Republican Army

(By Air Mail)

MADRID.—The latest operations on the Madrid front confirm the impression gathered at Guadalajara that the changes which have taken, and are still taking, place within the Republican army have already profoundly altered the whole character of the Spanish war. In other words, it is possible to say now that the period of "irregular" warfare has definitely ended except on the Biscay and Catalonian fronts. The fact of the insurgent push on the Biscay front with its menace to Bilbao is further confirmation of this since a regular Republican army does not as yet exist in Biscay owing to the extraordinarily complex pattern of the political parties engaged there

Rapid Progress

It was primarily to give Bilbao a breathing space pending the reorganisation of forces there—reorganisation which is now in progress—that the Republican attack in the Casa de Campo was launched, an attack impressive not so much by the quantity of ground gained but by precision with which the various arms were co-ordinated. It would still, of course, be absurd to suggest that the new Republican Army has yet reached the military standard of, say, the French Army or of British regulars.

This is the reason why the War Offices of other Powers, through their military observers who, necessarily, view the scene with the eye of the regular soldier, are still basing their calculations regarding the war on a serious under-estimation of the Government forces. The effects of this underestimation on the policy of the Foreign Offices of the Powers needs, of course, no underlining. But if the difference between these forces and armies of longer standing is great, it is still less great than the difference between the Government forces to-day and those at the disposal of the Government which held up the great insurgent attack on the El Pardo sector of the Madrid front early in January—not to mention those at the Government's disposal during the first days of the defence of Madrid.

Ever since the second great insurgent attack of this type—that on Jarama—the improvement in the working co-ordination of the Republican military machine has been immense. This was to be seen at Guadalajara, and still more in the Casa de Campo, though the results in the last case were less spectacular from the point of view of the position taken and the losses inflicted on the enemy.

Partly as a result of the increased strength of the Government forces, there is a tendency—by no means necessarily permanent but still of great importance—for the war to settle down on large sections of the Front into a war of positions. Despite the difference of scale and the immense difference in the quantity of the material involved, this type of war here already begins to display some of the characteristics of the similar situation on the Western front during the European War of 1915-'18. There still remains of course, as, for instance, on the Cordoba front, very large sections of the Peninsula front where the front is "wide open" and on the move.

Creating A Reserve

In view of this situation it is already possible not only to predict but to detect the development of divergent theories of operations very roughly analogous to the divergence in 1915 between those in Paris and London who believed in concentration of everything available for a "break through" on the Western Front and those who advocated an attack in the Balkans or elsewhere as a means of breaking the Western deadlock. At the moment, of course, this analogy is a very rough one, since the character of the war remains relatively fluid and the deadlock around Madrid might still be broken by a powerful Government thrust

In this connection the most important feature of the present situation in which the Government has already created a front-line army capable of acting like an army—in the creation of the reserve. It is on this objective—a practical possibility since the compulsory mobilisation decree went into operation—that the whole force of those same elements which succeeded in the apparently hopeless task of turning the militia into a regular army, is being concentrated. Naturally, in the event of Italian intervention being permitted to continue on its present scale, the effects of all this in speedily ending the war will be partially nullified. There is no question that Italian intervention on the present scale is capable of prolonging the war for a very long time since it will postpone the overwhelming Government drive on all fronts until greater reserves are available than can be raised and trained with in the next few weeks

BRUSSELS.—The P. E. N. Club of Belgium has unanimously passed a resolution calling the attention "of all in the world who wish to preserve liberty of expression for writers" to the grave situation of Mr. Arthur Koestler, "News Chronicle" special correspondent in Spain, who is held a prisoner by the insurgents.

Future Spanish Govt.

VALENCIA. — Largo Cabellero, the Prime Minister and Alvarez Del Vayo, Minister for Foreign Affairs received the delegation of British women M.P.'s.

The Prime Minister frankly declared that the future political form of Spain would be determined by a popular election to be held after the war. On being asked if the future regime would be Soviet, Largo Cabellero replied that it would be a parliamentary democracy embodying the experience gained during the civil war. The feeling of unanimity and solidarity is growing among the masses who are fighting a common enemy. This feeling would survive the war, he declared. No political party would try to impose itself on other party with which it had fought. After the war, religious liberty would be definitely established.

On the role of Italy and Germany the Prime Minister asserted that the intervention had no ideological basis but was primarily for strategic and military reasons. The Italians as well as the Germans have understood the strategic and economic importance of Spain. They sympathise with the insurgents because the latter wish to introduce a "egime which would be favourable for Italian and German strategic plans in the Mediterranean and would secure to them the natural wealth of Spain.

Message To U. S. A.

VALENCIA.—Senor Alvarez del Vayo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the foundation of the

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FRANKLY SPEAKING

ACT OF DESPERATION OR——?

Madrid was subjected to heavy bombardment on Tuesday and the shells took full toll of life and property. As the message says: "Today's heavy bombardment of Madrid City is a fate which the capital has shared in common with Durango, Eibar and Guernica, all three of which have recently been intensely shelled by the insurgents". With the insurgents and their masters well-known to be what they are one shudders to contemplate the plight to which the people are being subjected. But the important question is: what is the impelling reason for the recent outbursts of brutality in which the insurgents surpassed even themselves? Is it the last attack of a desperate Franco who has realised that the rebellion cannot endure longer? If that is so, he is a beaten man, because his brutality has failed to frighten the republicans. If not, then obviously Italy and Germany have supplied him with further munitions and the Non-Intervention Committee is doing nothing about it.

CONTEMPTIBLE INSINUATION.

Muslim communalist leaders, conscious of the danger to their "raison d'etre," have, of course, been profoundly alarmed by the Congress programme of establishing contact with Muslim masses. And it is not surprising that they should use every method ranging from vulgar abuse to dirty lying and vilification, Nawab Ahmadyar Khan Daulatana—a selfless Muslim "leader" who conveniently flits between the Muslim League and the Punjab Unionist Party—wrote recently in the hospitable columns of a die-hard Anglo-Indian journal about certain "rumours." The ill-concealed insinuation was that Congress had bribed Nationalist Muslims to the extent of two and a half lakhs of rupees to carry on Congress propaganda among Muslims. Contemptible as the insinuation is, we are glad that leading Congress Muslims headed by Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri have promptly exposed the Nawab and warned Musalmans against insidious propaganda to lead them away from the true path. And let us assure the communalists that however desperately they abuse Congressmen as mean intriguers and Nationalist Muslims as venal "adventurers" they will not be able to deter Congressmen from doing their duty which they owe to the cause of Independence and to Muslims themselves.

WHY ARE THEY STILL SILENT?

The Bombay Government announced on Thursday last, with regard to the Poona Temple dispute, that "they would take the earliest opportunity of examining the whole question in co-operation with all the interests affected so that an agreed settlement may, if possible, be reached." That was a belated move in all conscience and the situation has grown much worse since then. Over eighty persons offered Satyagraha and were arrested on Wednesday, bringing up the total number of arrests to over 800. Why are the Government still silent and why do they still hesitate to keep their promise to start negotiations at the earliest opportunity? The local Confress Committee made an attempt to bring about a settlement but it is unfortunate that the Democratic Swaraj Party did not accept the proposed terms. One of the reasons why the Party did not accept the terms, it is stated, was that there was no guarantee that the Government might accept them. Why do not the Government convene at once a small representative conference to follow up the efforts of the Congress Committee?

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

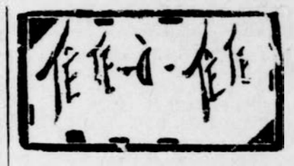
The recent amendments in the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the execution of money decrees have been found in practice to have afforded a loophole to dishonest judgment-debtors to evade their liabilities. Though the revised clauses of section 51 of the Code are in consonance with modern public opinion, they are causing a considerable amount of inconvenience and loss to judgment creditors, as is evident from the fact that the number of money suits has appreciably fallen since the amendment was put upon the Statute-book. The Bombay Incorporated Law Society, which is interesting itself in this matter, has rightly suggested that the interests of the judgment-creditors can be safeguarded by incorporating in the present Insolvency Acts provisions similar to those relating to Bankruptcy Notices in the English law. This will give a compensatory remedy to the judgment-creditor and make evasion by debtors difficult. The Law Society has already appealed to the authorities in this matter and it is to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken to amend the Insolvency Acts as suggested in their memorandum of the Society

The Late Dr. Bhise

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the second anniversary of Dr. Bhise, held on the 7th instant at the "Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Sabha" Dadar, I should like to draw the attention to the following remarks made by Mr. M. R. Jayakar at the meeting of the first anniversary in April, 1936. In his presidential address he said, "Though accidentally born in the Kayastha Prabhu community, Dr. Bhise was a man of the world. As

(Continuedd on page 10 col. 6.)



WITHOUT COMMENT.

"I believe in the policy and programme of the Muslim League."
—Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan.

* * *

Lord Baden-Powell, says our special correspondent, has profoundly shocked Indian opinion which regards his attack on Indian national honour and character as "baseless, unprovoked and gratuitous."

Then Indian opinion is quite mistaken. It forgets that Lord Baden-Powell is a great and noble son of Britain

* * *

Mr Sarat Bose protests against Secretaries to the Government and Mr. Speaker of Bengal characterising M. L. A's requisition as a 'petition.'

But the Congress leader ought to remember, oughtn't he, that—as per authoritative announcement of the Hon. the Chief Minister—under the new Constitution the Government in Bengal is 'British Raj.'

* * *

Two young Indians visited Waziristan. Were duly captured and kept confined in a cave for ten days but were well and hospitalby treated.

Then they met "a well-educated and cultured gentleman" in the Faqir of Ipi who, however, ordered their immediate release on being shown a letter of general commendation by Dr Khan Sahib.

All this proves—it must even if it doesn't—that Dr Khan Sahib and, therefore, his Khudai Khidmatgars are in league with the diabolical anti British and particularly anti-Hindu Faqir.

* * *

But wait. There is one fact which rather seriously complicates the whole business. It is this that the Indian youths were Hindu members of Pandit Malviya's Seva Samiti

Anglo-Indian correspondents stationed at the headquarters of the Government of India must authoritatively do something about it.

* * *

OUR ITALICS.

At the ceremony of the presentation of loyal addresses to the King, Sir Mohomed Zafrullah Khan spoke "on behalf of the Government and *peoples* of India. . ."

These be the representatives of the Indian nation!

But we do note that our "representative" had at least the good sense to separate "the Government" from the "people"—sorry "peoples," of India

* * * *

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

But that is, comparatively, nothing.

Almost simultaneously India was being "represented" at an Empire Shipping function by that great and true Indian—Sir Leslie Hudson. And quite efficiently too. For, Sir Leslie declared most patriotically on behalf of India that "if British shipping trade was not to be lost altogether there would have to be retaliation against foreigners by means of subsidy."

We wonder why Sir Leslie did not go on to declare that India was proud of British shipping and was ashamed of the people of India who wanted to do unto Indian shipping at least a part of what the British are doing unto British shipping.

* * *

It is reported that no other candidate was nominated to oppose the Congress nominee for Dr. Khan Sahib's seat in the Central Legislature.

But lest Congress "intriguers" meanly exploit this fact for misrepresentation and vilification be it clearly and publicly understood that the seat was not contested by

(1) Sir Abdul Qaiyum's party, as a gesture of goodwill and

(2) The Muslim League because the Frontier Province does not enjoy the honour of—er—being recognised by it.

* * *

30 Muslim Congressmen of the Punjab headed by Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri himself have issued a statement warning Muslims not to be led away by communalists from the true path.

We have great pleasure in denouncing them as "mean intriguers."

* * *

MUSLIMS TIRED OF ARMCHAIR POLITICIANS

An Open Letter To Jinnah.
—Headlines.

But armchair politicians are not tired of the Muslims. In fact they are threatening to spring from their chairs—after a comfortable somnolent, rest of about twenty years—and fly at the throat of the Muslims.

Impressive Coronation Ceremony

Scenes Of Unparalleled Splendour

(Continued from page 1)

in deepest solemnity amid scenes of unparalleled splendour in the presence of most distinguished personages Assembled from all parts of the Empire concluded shortly before 1 p.m. Some time before it ended, the head of the return procession formed up and started from the Abbey. The King and Queen wearing crowns, carrying sceptres, orbs and seated in the State coach took their places in procession at 2-43 p.m.

The grand procession, was the culminating event of the programme for millions of long waiting spectators.

Rain, which more or less threatened all day, started as Their Majesties left the Abbey.

ROYALTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King and Queen reached Buckingham Palace at 16/04 after a triumphal drive from the Abbey. Guards played the national anthem, as the coach swept into the fore court. There were amazing scenes of enthusiasm, despite the pouring rain which marred the latter part of the proceedings.

St. John Ambulance treated over 7,000 cases up to midday, of which eighty-seven were sent to hospital.

MAHARAJAS AS SPECIAL ESCORT

Indian Officers Cheered

LONDON, May 12.

The programme of homage and devotion to Their Majesties was broadcast before His Majesty's message to the Empire at 20-00 B.S.T. in which Mr. Hildyard, Governor of Bermuda, Mr. Howley, Vice-Chairman of Newfoundland Commission Government, Mr. Mackenzie King, Canada, Mr Savage, Newzealand, Mr. Huggins, Southern Rhodesia, General Hertzog, South Africa, Mr. Lyons, Australia, Dr. Maw, Burma and Lord Linlithgow, India, co-operated

Doctor Maw, speaking from London, said: "Burma associates herself with other nations of the Empire in this great historic occation. She has just entered a new stage in her destiny—a stage which continues to link her with the British Throne and the British Empire. These links make Burma part of the Empire, but from Burma's point of view also make the Empire part of Burma. In accordance with this true relationship the Empire's joy to-day is Burma's joy. Similarly the Empire's loyalty to the Throne is Burma's, and she respectfully tenders it."

The enthusiasm of the crowds for the Dominion and Empire contingents in Their Majesties' procession was markedly manifest. The Indian and Burmese officers, magnificent in white and gold uniforms, all mounted on greys, produced roar upon roar of cheering, the crowd loudly commenting on the magnificence of the array. During the waiting period before Their Majesties' emergence from the Palace, one piece of moving colour was presented by the Indian Aides Decamp exercising their lively spirited mounts in the palaceyard. Thereafter the Indian escort and Aides Decamp received an ovation easily the most hearty among the overseas detachments with Australia's and North Ireland's representatives running dead-heat for the second place.

Immediately in front of the Royal Coach was a special escort, including Field Marshals Earl Cavan, Sir William Birdwood and the Indian Aides Decamp, the Maharajas of Nawanagar, Jodhpur, Ratlam and the Nawab of Palanpur.—Reuter.

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ROYAL PROCESSION TO ABBEY

Preparatory To Coronation

A great cheer greeted the Empire cavalry contingent. It was headed by hussar and Canadian mounties and followed by turbanned Indian lancers, red and white pennants flying, and then came South Africans in veld green uniforms, Australians, New Zealanders and the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

The first procession left Buckingham Palace precisely at 8-40 a.m. Every side street adjacent to the Abbey is lined with fire engines against fire emergency.

At 9-15 a.m. which is six minutes late, Mr. Baldwin drove from Buckingham Palace heading the procession of Empire Premiers to the Abbey. He replied to the cheers of the crowd with a wave of his hand.

Eeleven coaches drawn by bays and driven by scarlet coachmen were in the Premier's procession. Among the distinguished occupants were Dr. Ba Maw, Burma, and Sir Zafrullah Khan, India. The procession of carriages went at a fast trot to the Abbey Each Dominion Premier and Empire representative had his own distinctive escort. The appearance of Sir Zafrullah Khan and Dr. Maw with their turbanned escort of finely mounted Indian cavalry raised appreciative and hearty cheers. Both Sir Zafrullah Khan and Dr. Maw repeatedly saluted in response to the acclamations of the coach.

LORD MAYOR CHEERED.

The Speaker left the Speaker's House at 9-21 a.m. Although the programme showed him as arriving before the representatives of foreign powers, he left in his own time and arrived at the Abbey just before the Prime Ministers. A tremendous cheer greeted the Lord Mayor's coach escorted by plum-liveried footmen, as it rumbled round the square to the Abbey Portico. The Lady Mayoress was a bowing figure in shimmering white. The great gold city Mace was resting against the window of coach.

ROYAL PROCESSION.

The carriage procession of the Royal Family which started from Buckingham Palace at 9-50 a.m. was headed by the Princess Royal. The two glass coaches roused the utmost enthusiasm. Princess Elizabeth was seen bending forward, pale with excitement and beaming. Princess Margaret Rose was sitting back with a solemn expression listening to the obviously eager comment of the young Lord Lascelles. Both Princesses were wearing white short shoulder capes and white narrow bandeau on their hair. The Princess Royal and the Duchesses of Gloucester and Kent were also in white and wearing tiaras.

Special cheers were reserved for Queen Mary. The sun was beginning to shine brightly as she arrived at the Abbey at 10-33, two minutes ahead of time, accompanied by Queen Maud. Meanwhile, the royal coach arrived at Buckingham Palace; the King and Queen entered it and left for the Abbey at 10-33, passing the Palace gates 10-36 amid uproarious cheering.

The vast congregation in the Abbey Rose to its feet as one at 10-15, when the glittering procession of members of the blood royal entered. Preceded by the Heralds the Princess Royal walked up the Aisle with Princess Elizabeth on her right and Princess Margaret Rose on her left. The little Princesses had short trains of purple and gold and walked with childlike dignity beside their aunt. Princess Margaret Rose was paying the deepest attention to keeping in step which was barley within her stride Princess Elizabeth's bearing was quite regal, stately with long trains. the Duchesses of Gloucester and Kent followed, taking their seats in the royal box to the right of the altar.

GARTER OF BLAZING DIAMONDS.

At 10-35 amid a crescendo of excitement the Queen of Norway entered surrounded by the heralds followed by the revered figure of Queen Mother wearing the garter of blazing diamonds, her train borne by four scarlet pages. The two Queens proceeded to the Royal box where the Duchess of Gloucester received them. With Queen Mary's arrival, the front row of the Royal box is complete. The Earl of Strathmore is nearest to the Altar, then the Countess of Strathmore, the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester, the Queen of Norway, Queen Mary and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose. The little Princesses sit with clasped hands intensely interested. Princess Elizabeth asks a few questions then following Queen Mary's example, studies her programme, while Princess Margaret, looking very small and dainty, swings her feet, glancing around and beating time with the music.

INDIAN ORDERLIES FIRST.

As their Majesties left the Palace, the prosaic shrilling of an electric bell gave the signal for the magnificent panoply to be put in motion. An officer of the Life Guards raised a crimson baton high above his head and the band of the household cavalry in golden uniforms and black velvet caps began to move down the Mall. The King's four Indian Orderlies to whom fell the honour of leading the Sovereign to the Abbey wheeled from the Palace. They were magnificent figures in blue and gold with many coloured turbans.

The King was a magnificent regal figure wearing a crimson and gold robe heavily trimmed with ermine with crimson velvet cap. He looked calm, confident and happy. The Queen, bare-headed, looked very lovely in a magnificent white ermine cloak with drop pearl earrings. She smiled and bowed most gracefully. The bells broke into a lively peal, as their Majesties approached the Abbey amidst deafening cheers. They arrived at 10-59 entering the Abbey as Big Ben boomed 11.

A fanfare of trumpets followed by the choir striking up the Anthem "I was glad" tells every one that their Majesties have arrived and are now robing in the annexe. The Abbey is flooded with golden light as the King's and Queen's processions began at 11-15. The guests in the nave tier upon tier craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the long cortege. Brilliantly apparelled officers are seen slowly advancing up the aisle, some representing orders of chivalry, others carrying the standards of various parts of the Empire. Then after four Knights of the Garter, come the Prime Minister of the Empire, headed by Mr. Baldwin.

SWEARING OATH.

Preceded by officers carrying their respective regalia come the Queen followed by the King. The Queen, known to millions by her charming smile, looks pale and serious as she slowly advances towards the choir. The King wearing the cap of State looks straight in front, as he proceeds slowly towards the Coronation theatre, between bowing spectators. During the recognition ceremony, the King stands motionless, then bows low in answer to acclamations. His Majesty's voice while swearing the Oath is low, but clear and without hesitation.

ANOINTING CEREMONY.

The choir is chanting the creed. Everyone is facing the altar and the coronation becomes an ecclesiastical ceremony which shortly reaches spiritual climax with annointing. There is a wonderful sight of splendidly garbed Bishops on the left of Their Majesties with high officers of State in Crimson and Ermine Robes on the right. The Queen's magnificent train with contrasting purple and gold and her corsage sparkling with diamonds, and her dark hair uncovered emphasises her youth. During handels anthem "Zadok the Prief" King's Crimson Robe is removed by Great Chamberlain. and His Majesty proceeds to Edward's chair placed in front of the altar. Four Knights of Garter hold rich Canopy over King's head during anointing by Canterbury on hands head and breast. As he stands in white shirt white breeches white stockings buckled shoes and bare headed, King looks a very boyish figure and touches the hearts of all beholders. The Queen watches very closely, as the King passes through the various ceremonies.

IN CORONATION ROBES.

Then follows an unforgettable scene as the King is robed for the climax of coronation, first with tunic made of cloth of gold, then spurs and sword followed by investing with Royal Robes, orb ring and sceptre. At 12-30 there is a rustle, as the whole congregation rises, when the Dean of Westminster takes the Crown from the altar and gives it to Canterbury who holds it high above the King's head, then reverently lowers it on the King's brow amid triumphant shouts of "God Save The King," which are taken up by crowds outside. This is precisely at 12-31.

CROWNING OF KING.

Deep throated roar of guns from St. Jamespark proclaimed the crowning of the King at 12-31. Abbey Bells pealed joyous salute and crowds packed around Parliament square and Whitehall spontaneously broke into three ear splitting cheers and took up the cry of those inside the Abbey "God Save the King." This was relayed to the street by loudspeakers.

TRAGIC INCIDENT.

There was one tragic incident in the Abbey. The Honourable Gustavus Hamilton Russell heir to Viscount Boyne was suddenly informed that his four year old daughter Charmian had fallen down sixty feet lift shaft at the residence of Lord Bearsted. Hamilton Russell hurried to Westminster Hospital where the child died in his presence.

CEREMONY OF HOMAGE.

After the coronation of the King, there is another rustle, as with a single movement almost like 'Guards,' the peers put on coronets. Now comes the solemn ceremony of homage. After benediction, the King ascends the throne, accompanied by supporters and great officers.

First is the aged Archbishop of Canterbury, who kneels pronouncing words of homage and kisses His Majesty's left cheek. He is followed by the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent. There is a striking contrast between the gorgeously robed King wearing the crown and the plain white-coated white-breeched tage, who holds the coronets of those paying homage.

QUEEN'S CORONATION.

The Queen advances towards the altar with five bearers of her beautiful train for the coronation which is simpler and shorter than the King's. Afterwards the Princesses and peeresses put on coronets. First in the Royal box is Princess Elizabeth. Margaret evidently has difficulty in getting it rest comfortably on her head.

The Queen takes her place on her throne to the left of the King, to whom she bows as she passes. The service enters the final phase. Holy Communion is ending triumphant Tedium. The Royal processions return to the West door amid thunderous peals of National Anthem. It is an even more brilliant spectacle, when the procession entered the Abbey. The King is wearing the Imperial Crown and carrying the orb and sceptre. The Queen is also wearing the Crown carrying the sceptre and ivory rod. It is noticeable that the Queen's pallor earlier has gone, and she makes a beautiful regal figure as she passes through the bowing lines of peers and peeresses.

Subedar Major Nazirshah of the seventh Punjabis was amongst those dealt with by the St. John Ambulance. He fell out of the procession on the return journey from the Abbey. Nazirshah collapsed after carrying on for many hours. He had been almost on continuous duty for several days, and was suffering from fatigue and weakness.

Despite drizzling rain, most of the route of Their Majesties' triumphal progress towards Buckingham Palace was through a laneway of Mackintoshed people cheering wildly and throwing hats in the air in the fervour of their acclaim. Teachers signed receipts of safe arrival of all children who were instructed not to leave the litter. Parties of blind children were seated in front of the crowd at Charing Cross. Word picture of the spectacle was given to them as the procession passed.

CROWDS CHEER ALL OF THEM.

There were scenes of almost unbelievable enthusiasm outside Buckingham Palace, after the King, Queen's return. Enormous crowds cheered and cheered, until Their Majesties in heavy robes and wearing crowns acknowledged the demonstrations from the balcony. Then young princesses appeared, and while they were waving to the concourse below, Queen Mary, the stately regal figure with coronet diamonds set in silver hair stepped forward between her son and daughter-in-law with grand-daughters on either side. Queen Mary, was almost on the verge of tears, as the crowd indicated their deep affection for her. The crowd hatless in the rain, re-sang the Anthem and" they're jolly good fellows". After their withdrawal, the crowds lingered for a long time in the hope that they would reappear.

AMERICAN PRESS ON CORONATION

NEW YORK, May 12.

Typical of foreign Coronation reactions is America's where the press devotes pages of news and pictures. Among the editorials are the following:

The "New York Times" says that it is because the unity of the British Empire is so great a stabilising factor in time of stress that other nations can join wholeheartedly in acclamation to the Young King. His simplicity and candour have endeared him to his people.

The "Herald Tribune" says that it is as citizens of a resolute and wholly independent nation that American look eastward across the Atlantic to-day. Americans see more than the crowning of a Monarch by a great and friendly power. They see ships sailing westward carrying men and civilisation from England. Americans will never forget the preciousness of that heritage.—Reuter's Special.

TELEVISING OF CORONATION PROCESSION

LONDON, May 12.

A continuous stream of cars is approaching Westminster Abbey and the crowds are cheering the guests enthusiastically.

The Abbey is filling and murmurs of subdued voices are heard throughout the building. Twenty ambulance-men and 30 nurses have been placed at various parts of the Abbey. The crowds outside are taking up their positions without difficulty and with a remarkable absence of fuss. Vendors of periscopes are doing a brisk business.

Royal Breakfast

Their Majesties breakfasted together in the Chinese Room in Buckingham Palace.

The fourteen Royal guests breakfasted in their own suites. Meanwhile a steady stream of cars has brought guests to the forecourt.

General von Blomberg was easily recognised by his grey uniform and heavy steel helmet.

The arrival of the Indian contingent thrilled the crowd with their uniforms of rainbow hue, representing every regiment in the Indian Army. They stood ten minutes in front of the Palace while the crowd cheered and clapped. Other Indians in ceremonial robes and jewel-bedecked turbans and officers in magnificent uniforms made a brilliant spectacle.

The crowds are heartened by the latest weather report predicting that the clouds will gradually disperse and that there will be some sunshine, with little chance of rain until the late afternoon.—Reuter.

CORONATION SERVICE BROADCAST

Celebrations By Britons All Over The World

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 12.

Coronation Service was listened in to in hundreds of thousands of British Homes. Outside London practically every town and village in the country are celebrating the Coronation in one way or another, including Church Services, processions, carnivals, regattas, fireworks displays, bonfires, village green sports, exhibitions, concerts and dances. The reception of the broadcast service of street scenes is forming the central part of the celebrations and Churches, cinemas and other buildings are being thrown open to listeners.

From one end to the other of the country there is a riot of colour from flags, bunting streamers and home-made decorations. Scarcely a street or motor vehicle is without decoration of some sort.

CELEBRATIONS ABROAD.

Reports from all corners of the world show that Britons in every foreign country, in addition to the Empire, are celebrating with utmost enthusiasm.

Fiji started the Empire's festival while the greater part of Britain was asleep. New Zealand followed and then Australia and Africa. Canada and America rose early to listen in to London's broadcast. Their own celebrations will be in full swing when Britain is drawing to a close.

WEATHER IMPROVES

Autograph Hunters After Indian Soldiers

LONDON, May 11.

The weather was much brighter in the afternoon, and the sun had come out. The streets were drying quickly.

Rain did not deter large crowds, mainly of women, from ceaselessly keeping a vigil outside Buckingham Palace, wherein sodden clothes, they waited to catch a glimpse of the arrival and departure of guests for the King's luncheon party. In the continuous stream of pedestrians there were many Indians and visitors from the provinces bringing children for sight-seeing. Indian soldiers in the crowds were besieged by autograph hunters.

FACTORY WORKER FOR CORONATION.

A sendoff which many film stars might have envied, was given to the factory worker Mrs. Lizzie McCulloch, when she left Glasgow with the Coronation ceremony ticket in her pocket. She is one of the four work people invited by His Majesty.

Mrs. McCulloch, who has never visited London before, said "I would not change places with Norma Shearer at this moment. I am very proud of the privilege that has fallen me." She showed remarkable composure when besieged by cameramen, reporters and well-wishers.—Reuter.

Brokers On The Bourse Sing "God Save The King"

BRITONS ABROAD CELEBRATE CORONATION

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON: May 12.

At Cape Town Coronation services were held in all churches followed by a military review, which was watched by the Governor-General.

GREETINGS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

The Governor-General of the South African Union has sent the following message to the King:

"On behalf of the Government and people of the Union of South Africa, I desire to submit to Your Majesties their loyal and profound good wishes on this happy occasion of Your Majesties Coronation. They pray that God may continue to bless Your Majesties with health and strength to reign over loyal and contented people"

At Lagos, 500,000 watched the military parade and R.A.F. display, which were attended by the Governor.

ENTHUSIASM ON THE BOURSE.

PARIS: The Place de la Bourse in Paris was the scene of a remarkable demonstration of affection for King and Queen. Three hundred stock-brokers and clerks standing on the steps of the Bourse in the presence of a large crowd sang "God Save the King" and mightily cheered. The B.B.C. relayed various Church services.

M. Blum and Dame Blum, and Madam Lebrun attended the service at the British Embassy Church.

All warships in St. Jean De Luz harbour were dressed in honour of the Coronation.

King Leopold of Belgium has sent the following message of congratulation to the King: "I offer you warmest wishes for happiness of your reign and happiness of the Royal Family and greatness of the Empire. I join with all my heart in the happiness of the British nation"

NAZIS DISCUSS BRITISH SYSTEM

Berlin newspapers and public are showing great interest in the Coronation. The "Voelkischer Beobachter" starts a series of articles on British system and Britain's 900 years of tradition. German stations relayed B.B.C. broadcast.

King George, Premier Metaxas and membes of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps, except Italians, attended Coronation service in the English Church at Athens.

Leading articles in praise of King George and the "admirable British Constitution" appear in newspapers of Budapest, majority of which feature the Coronation. The British colony attended service. To-night a dinner and dance have been arranged.

King's Tribute To Empire's Dead

LONDON, May 11.

A few hours before crowning, the King paid tribute to Empire's dead.

The Equerry of the King drove from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey late in the evening and placed wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

The wreath was of crimson roses tied in ribbon of His Majesty's own colours crimson blue edged gold.

The card attached inscribed "To Empires dead—signed George R. I. Elizabeth R."

Westminster Abbey was deserted when equerry wreathed the tomb and a few waiting crowds saw him arrive and depart.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS GET VANTAGE POINT

Lahore Businessmen's Aspirations

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 12.

Autographs of the Indian Contingent and also of a detachment of 56 from the "Indus" complement stationed on the Mall side of the Victoria Memorial were eagerly sought.

The "Indus" stoker said to Reuter "although we were looking forward to Spithead we think we were lucky to be here, brought by our officer troops. We most liked the Household Cavalry with its beautiful uniforms and also the Yeomen of the Guard, whose uniforms, while too old at present for the present day, nevertheless, are most interesting. We have never seen the Royal Family so near. We had the clearest view of the King and Queen.

BUSINESSMEN'S ASPIRATIONS.

Two Indian businessmen from Lahore told Reuter that, they were specially interested in the social aspect of to-day's proceedings and added that they felt they were more welcome in England than previously and that the attitude towards them was less formal. Both said they looked forward to the day, when India would be a Dominion acknowledging the same King with the other Dominions.

HEAVY DELUGE ON CORONATION EVE

LONDON: May 11.

A heavy deluge damped the ardour of the first contingents of squatting brigades, determined to take up a position on the Coronation route and prepared for an all-day and all-night vigil. Rain is expected to fall continuously to-day, but experts now promise bright periods to-morrow. Early arrivals are remaining near the route, ready to secure selected sites, at the first signs of a clear sky the last minute rush for seats has set in by those, who held off till the last moment in anticipation of a price slump which has not materialised.

Comparatively few seats are available and these at substantial figures of eight guineas and upwards.—Reuter.

Rajkot:—Failed matriculates staged a demonstration on Monday last to protest against the lowest percentage of passes declared for the last supplementary matriculation examination of the Bombay University.

SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICES

LONDON: May 12.

From foreign lands, no less than from all parts of the British Empire, come reports of the King's Coronation celebrations. Special church services were held in many centres, notably in Washington and Paris (which was attended by the President, Premier and his wife).—Reuter.

Worth Interesting!

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Plight Of Journalists At Coronation

M. P.'s Worried Over Seating Arrangement

Warm Reception To Indian Visitors: Peers Secure Novel Convenience

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON: May 5 (By Air Mail).

With only seven days to go for the Coronation—May 12—London streets are donning their Coronation finery. Shopkeepers are enthusiastic in decorating their windows with Coronation colours and with the portraits of the Royal Family. Decoration works at Selfridges in Oxford Street are speeded up and by the time these lines are in print, Mr. Gordon Selfridge, the American-born domiciled proprietor, will have the satisfaction that he kept his word that he would spend £25,000 in celebration of the Coronation.

M.P.'S WORRIED.

Meanwhile at the Westminster Abbey itself, which is to seat 7,500 folks to witness the Coronation ceremony, there is much activity on the part of the authorities to try and distribute seats to everyone who has a claim to enter the sacred precincts. However, as a Sunday newspaper wrote, "Some politicians are feeling that they will not get enough glory from the Coronation. Many M.P.'s are worried about their seats in Westminster Abbey. The trouble is this: There are to be 7,500 seats in the Abbey. It is calculated that only 500 people will see anything of the ceremony at all. And the places allotted to M.P.'s are among the 7,000 and not the lucky 500.

PLIGHT OF PRESSMEN.

The belief that only 500 out of 7,500 people will see the Coronation ceremony inside the Westminster Abbey is borne out by a veteran journalist, who witnessed similar ceremony when George V and Queen Mary were crowned. He is expected to know the allocation of seats to the representatives of the Indian Press. He told me that there is a great rush for press tickets from all parts of the world and the authorities are at their wits' end in finding accommodation for all the news hawks who have applied. That accounts for the delay in the distribution of the press tickets. However, the press gang will be accommodated in a spot right on the top floor of the Abbey from which nothing that is taking place below can be seen. "I was in the press gallery on the last occasion and believe me I did not even see Their Majesties, nor did I see any ceremony that was taking place. I had to be there very early in the morning and I almost felt bored since I could see nothing," said the journalist. He said a numbers of press correspondents will get a shock when they are informed that no accommodation is available for them. But in his opinion they are the lucky ones since those who will be privileged to enter the Abbey will not derive any special advantage except that he may glory himself in the thought that he was at Their Majesties' Coronation ceremony. Before I left him, the journalist warned me "If you get a seat, don't forget to have a hearty breakfast and to carry a good supply of sandwiches as you will be huddled up from early morning till 2-30 in the afternoon."

SPECIAL FOR PEERS

When the M.P.'s are dissatisfied with the seating arrangement inside the Abbey, the Lord Chancellor has taken steps to see to the convenience of the Peers who have been invited to attend the ceremony. A special train on the Underground will be one of the novelties of Coronation Day. It will be even more of a novelty than that sentence suggests. It will be a special train for peers. It is understood that the Lord Chancellor has informed those entitled to seats in the House of Lords stand that the train will leave High-street, Kensington, station at 9 o'clock on Coronation Day. Apparently the authorities are satisfied that that station is the most convenient rendezvous for the peerage, for the train will then run non-stop to Westminster. Two hundred tickets are available for the Peers' Special. Their price is 3d. each. Applicants for tickets have to send 3d with their application. If the total applications exceed the number of seats available a ballot will be held.

Meanwhile visitors to the Coronation are dropping into the town. This afternoon the last batch of our countrymen will arrive at the Victoria station. They include Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy, Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir; and a few others stole a march over them by arriving on Saturday afternoon. Even the Indian troops stole a march over them. They arrived at Southampton on Monday and at Hampton Court—their headquarters—the same afternoon huge crowds assembled to give them a warm reception. Numbering nearly 700, this is the largest of the over-seas contingents, and, as the British Press has described, "the shyest." "No people show greater fondness for children than do Indians," declared one of the Tory papers, in publishing a picture of a Sikh soldier, making friends with an English baby by holding it in his hefty arms.

"MOST PICTURESQUE"

At Hampton Court, so far the arrangements have been satisfactory. There are 350 tents and 50 marquess up and, with the palace gardens beside them and the river in front of them, Indian and Burmese troops have no doubt obtained the most beautiful of the camps available. Of course, amongst those who have arrived this time there are a few who will remember Hampton Court since they were camped there in 1919 for the peace celebrations. An Indian contingent was also there for George V's Coronation in 1911, and an earlier one for Edward VII. The Indian contingent is described as "the most picturesque of all the troops" who will be taking part in the Coronation celebrations. "Fine, swarthy fellows they are: tall Sikhs, lean and hawk-like Gurkhas, and sturdy, round-faced little Burmese with their dyed beards" that is the other description.

I am told that during the voyage there had been plenty of cases of sea-sickness. The men who have all their lives been used very largely to mountainous countries and intense heat, took some days to get accustomed to the unusual rolling of the liner "Neuralla". It is stated that they have brought with them their own species and condiments to make their favourite dishes; they have brought with them too, ghi because without it many of them, says the "Daily Mail" correspondent, consider life not worth living.

'RANJI'S' EXPLPOITS RECALLED

On their arrival there were chats and interviews. A reporter approached one band of Sikhs and asked the tallest—a giant of 6ft. 5in.—what he thought of England. He eyed him shyly for a moment, then murmered: "Very green country. Nice people. I am glad to be here. I did not like the voyage; three weeks, it was too much". When asked if he felt cold, the Sikh replied "No, I am not cold. We are used to most things". One man who found himself among old friends was Brevet-Major Rajendra Singhji, of the 2nd Royal Lancers. He was the second Indian officer ever to have gone through Sandhurst. He said: You will have heard of an uncle of mine, Ranjitsinghji. I watched him play cricket, many a time, and when I was in the first eleven at Sandhurst I almost thought I might be able at cricket to keep the family flag flying."

NO COLOUR BAR.

The foreign and Empire visitors must thank several organisations in London which have taken special steps to attend to their comforts. Most of these rendezvous will provide social centre for the exclusive use of all visitors from the Dominions, India and other Crown Colonies, apart from the United States, and other Continental folks. Here in London coloured people may meet the rest but the declaration just made by Mr. Pirow, South African Defence Minister, gives an indication of the real state of affairs. The Negroes must be kept down, Mr. Pirow has declared. In South Africa they cannot be permitted in any circumstances to have social or political equality. The colour bar must reign supreme. Perhaps we might hear later on of the many heart-burnings that may be caused amongst the South African visitors when they will bump against the Negroes in the Metropolis of the Empire!

RECEPTION TO INDIANS.

So far as Indian visitors are concerned apart from the official receptions which will be held in their honour, several Indian organisations have been active for the past few days to stage functions in London during the next fortnight. The indefatigable Atya Begum, who has made London her home has issued invitation on behalf of "3 Arts Circle" to celebrate the grand opening of an Indian restaurant. She told me that she will have a "symbolic" dance at the dinner on Friday night and the Menu will also be symbolic of Indian food—"pulao" rice, "dal," "korma," "puris," "kima," "chutney" and hot Indian pickles. For the last four days she is endeavouring to collect a band of Indian girls to help her stage a "garba" dance. "If Indian girls don't co-operate with me, I shall have the dance in spite of them" she said defiantly. She has obtained the co-operation of two English girls, one Persian, one French and one Bengalee, daughter of Mira Devi (Mrs. Chatterjee).

Mr. Faizee Rahman, too, is rushing backwards and forward, between Maida Vale (his residence) and the Arts Theatre, where an English producer had undertaken to produce his play "Malati—a Daughter of India". The cast includes some of those, who played in Lady Precious Stream, in addition to Surya Sena and his wife.

The recently formed Marathi Speaking Union has issued invitations to what is called "Shree Khanda Puri" luncheon to meet four Maratha Rajas, in addition to Mr. M. R. Jayakar and a few others. Mr. Jayakar is announced to speak on "New Thought in India."

The Hindustani Speaking Union has obviously decided to be the last in the field of these entertainments since it has arranged a grand function in honour of the Indian visitors on May 30.

A semi-official function takes place to-morrow afternoon. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Sing, Adviser to the Secretary of State for India's Council, is the host of a big reception arranged by the India Group of the Overseas League in St. James Street to meet officers of the Indian Coronation Contingent.

Meanwhile a young Indian has arrived in London in what he told me last night a spirit of adventure. He has bought a seven-seater motor car and has started plying round London though without a meter. So, if the taxi men go on a sympathetic strike, our countrymen are assured of a conveyance, thanks to our young Bombay friend, Mr. Chaphekar.

H. M. King George VI

H. M. Queen Elizabeth

President Of Sangli Executive Council

SANGLI, (By Mail.)

Sir Patrick Cadell, I.C.S., who was appointed as the President of the Sangli Executive Council during the absence of His Highness the Rajesaheb to Vienna, is leaving India shortly for England.

It is understood that Sir M. V. Joshi, formerly Home Member to the C. P. Government will be at the head of the administration during the absence of Their Highnesses for some months more. Sir M. V. Joshi is the Father-in Law of His Highness.—A.P.

Feast Of Lights In Fort Area

But Coronation Illumination Falls Below "Jubilee" Standard

The Fort area was the centre of attraction to the Coronation merry-makers in the City of Bombay on Wednesday night, although the thousands that thronged to see the illuminations were disappointed to find that many of the buildings which wore a festive garb on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebrations were in total darkness with a solitary Union Jack fluttering from the house-tops.

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.

The Government buildings, some of the Banking Houses and a few commercial firms were illuminated and gaily decorated with flags and buntings. The Port Trust Offices, the Mole Station, the G.I.P. Railway Head Office, the Bombay Municipality, the General Post Office, the Rajabhai Clock Tower were in full festive garb and proved themselves to be the greatest attraction in the Fort Area.

Beyond Dhobi Talao except for the Cinemas, hardly any of the private buildings or firms were decorated. At Byculla, the G.I.P. Railway Hospital was very prettily decorated while the Head Office of the Fire Brigade at Byculla gave a modest display of lights to mark the occasion.

The tram cars, buses and taxis were in great demand and they carried more than their usual complement of passengers through the crowded area from 7 p.m. till after mid-night. The Police 'bundobast' in the Fort area was personally supervised by Superintendent C. Bull and his Inspectors of the Colaba, Esplanade and Palton Road Police Stations. There was not a single untoward incident during the night.

VICEROY SPENDS Rs. 1,000

And Feeds 4,000 Poor At Simla

SIMLA, May 12.

More than four thousand poor Hindus and Muslims were fed by the Viceroy and most of them for the first time in their lives saw His Excellency at close quarters as they squatted in rows. The Viceroy accompanied by the Marchioness of Linlithgow drove to the Mall at 12-30 and getting down there got into Rickshaws and first visited Edwardgunge, where over 1,500 Hindus had food distributed to them in batches. A plate filled with samples of the meal prepared for the occasion was shown to His Excellency, who made enquiries about their ingredients.

The Viceroy and party then went to the grounds outside the District Courts where over 2,500 Muslims received food consisting of "pulao" and "zarda." His Excellency was interested in the way in which a number of them partook from one and the same plate. "We will now leave them in peace" remarked the Viceroy as he turned to depart. Roughly Rs. 1,000 was spent for the occasion by His Excellency.

Divine Service At Simla

SIMLA, May 12.

The Ridge, Simla, was transformed into an open-air Cathedral this morning when all Simla attended Divine Service in celebration of the King Emperor's Coronation. The Chaplain of Simla, Rev. D. S. McKenzie assisted by Rev. A. J. Revnell, Chaplain of St. Marks Church and Rev. Oliver Russel conducted the service at which the Viceroy and his family, General and Lady Cassels, the Governor of Punjab and Lady Emerson and thousands of Europeans and Indians of all religions were present. The setting was most impressive.

Loudspeakers were installed. The only untoward incident occurred when a bundle of gaily-coloured toy-balloons became loose and drifted slowly high over the heads of the congregation and then went up and disappeared. The Mall and other approaches to the Ridge were a blaze of colour with myriads of Union Jacks and paper bunting decorating shops and residences.

At Ooty

OOTACAMUND, May 12.

The summer headquarters of the Madras Government celebrated the Coronation by a Special Divine Service held at St. Stephens Church, the Lord Bishop of Madras officiating.

The Governor and Lady Marjorie Erskine and the Ministers were present.

A large number of the poor were fed and school-children were entertained by the Governor and Lady Marjorie Erskine who distributed sweets in front of Government House to all the children.

Government House and all public buildings will be illuminated to-night when the Governor is giving a state banquet at Government House.—A.P.

SASTRI REBUKES ROTARIANS

Asks Why Their Clubs Failed To Tackle Racial Problem

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE: (By Mail).

A privileged few had the pleasure of hearing India's eminent orator, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri when he addressed the Bangalore Rotarians at a luncheon held in his honour at the West-End Hotel.

"Is there no one among you, Rotarians, to settle the issues on both sides, Hindu-Muslim and Hindu-Christian clashes? For Heaven's sake, in the name of our country, for the sake of your citizenship at least, do it?" With these spirited words the Chief guest of the night began his address and referring to the resolution of the Madras District Rotary Conference, deprecating the tendency on the part of certain Rotary Clubs excluding coloured people.

RACIAL QUESTION.

Mr. Sastri opined that the racial question was predominating everywhere. "If we turn to Germany we find the racial question reigning almost unchecked," observed the speaker and he was afraid that it would have some reaction or other in other countries as well. He hoped that India which was by no means free from racial and other difficulties would not take any part. Let them explore avenues to establish mutual relations between various countries, castes and creeds as had been done in the past.

WHY ROTARY CLUBS FAIL.

Mr. Sastri proceeding said that the signs of happy days were not clear in the horizon and every now and then they heard and some trouble or other that brough bloodshed. The speaker asked the Rotarians why on such occasions Rotary Clubs failed miserably. He did not mean to cast any reflections upon such movements but only as an observer he had made the remark.

CALL TO ROTARIANS.

The speaker continuing said that he had yet to read of any Rotary Club taking a leading part in settling local difficulties that had arisen. They heard of Hindu-Muslim disturbances and in their bitterness killing one another. They heard of Christian-Hindu clashes. They heard of news of that character from all parts of India. The speaker exhorted the Rotarians to wake up and settle such racial disputes. "You must be able to get it done when you see grief, anxiety and misunderstanding around you so contrary to a spirit which binds you together," observed Rt. Hon. Sastri. He said: "Your feeling of disapprobation must find strong expression."

PUNJAB POLITICAL CONFERENCE

HOSHIARPUR, May 11.

At a meeting of the District Committee it was decided to hold the next session of the Punjab Political Conference at Gardhiwala on 17th 18th and 19th September next.—United Press.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

15

16

THE LETTER ROBBED?

The young man turned his pockets inside out a dozen times but all in vain. The letter was nowhere to be found

"My letter of recommendation," he screamed "Bring me my letter of recommendation, or I shall spit you all like ortolans."

However D'Artagnan could not very well accomplish his threat, for his sword had been broken in two in his first conflict, a fact he had completely forgotten.

"The letter has not been mislaid," said the innkeeper. "I believe it must have been stolen by the stranger, for he was alone in the kitchen where your doublet was lying. I was imprudent enough to tell him that you were a protege of M. de Treville's and were in possession of a letter for him."

ARRIVING AT PARIS.

Thanks to his mother's balsam D'Artagnan was able the very next morning to mount his Isabella—coloured steed, which carried him without further incidents to the Saint-Antoine gate outside Paris. Here he sold his horse for three florins, the leader declaring that he was offering such a magnificent sum only because of the animal's peculiar colour. D'Artagnan felt almost wealthy when, with his bundle under his arm, he made his entry into Paris on foot. He walked on and on until he found lodgings at a reasonable rent in a garret in the Rue des Fossoyeurs, near the Luxembourg.

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EPHAZONE

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"A Gross Libel On India"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—People of India in general and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in particular must have read with great concern the cablegram of the Reuter agency about the interview Lord Baden-Powell gave to the journalists in England. You have done a great service to the Indians in at once repudiating the baseless charges levelled at the nation. If the report is correct—and we have no reasons to doubt the agency—the charges are nothing short of a gross libel. If the noble lord found India without 'character' then we are afraid we have to admit the uselessness of his own movement. He started it 212 decades ago and this British institution travelled to India about six years later. Those who joined it in its first stage have now flowered into India's manhood only to be dubbed 'characterless' by their own Chief. Shall we ask the Noble Lord what he thinks of his own movement if it has failed to build up 'character' in India after a much boosted training for as many as a score of years? We "characterless" Indians are led to two conclusions: either the movement is spineless or we are spineless. But we know ourselves better than the casual visitors from abroad. Could we, however, call the noble lord a casual visitor, one who has seen service in India first as a subaltern and then as an officer?

The so-called scout and guide movement is supposed to build up international fraternity. But these audacious remarks only bring the point home to us that we 'characterless' Indians are not a nation. He knows we cannot retaliate. Could he have said the same thing about, say, the German or Italian Scouts? Only yesterday we learnt what Italy thinks of an average Britisher. What has the noble lord to say to that?

It is a great puzzle to most of the Indians—those 'characterless' Indians—as to how a guest of honour who was feted as befitted his position could get back to his country only to abuse his host. I hope the tender scouts will not try to emulate the example set by their Chief.

This brings us to the crux of the problem. The writer has been through the imperialist 'game' and he is convinced that to foist an unadultered British institution of the type on the sentimental Indian youth is a folly. We must fashion out our own movement to suit the national sentiment. Without lending it a political colour we can still try and mould the 'character' of the Indian youth as a suitable answer to the gross libel.

As regards the Chief Scout's charge regarding nonsuitability of an equivalent Hindi word for 'honour' the 'characterless' Indian wonders if the Chief Scout consulted only those high-brow British European officials whose knowledge of Hindi is more or less limited to counting of Dhobi's clothes and to talking to, at the most, butlers and chaprasis.

Will the Indians rise to a man to give a suitable reply to this calculated affront?—Yours, etc.,

S. FAREDUN DESAI

Mr. Bharucha And The "Flying Queen"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Kekobad Nariman's letter, and regret to observe, that he should have so misread my letter of the 5th inst regarding the Flying Queen.

Nowhere in the said letter, have I paid lavish compliments to the administration of the B. B. and C. I. railway as a whole. The "Flying Queen" is really a democratic service; for unlike the "Deccan Queen" it provides fair third class accommodation, and no first class carriage or compartment.

Further its rates are also very cheap.

As regards the overcrowding on local trains, if Mr. Nariman sees this writer with his file of correspondence, he will gladly attend to the same.

If Mr. Nariman takes a trip in the "Flying Queen" he will realize, that my criticisms appearing in the "Sentinel" and the 'Chronicle" of the 24th ultimo and 5th instant are fair and pointed.

Mr. Nariman is fully aware of the fact, that this writer has been residing in the Fort; that he seldom gets any chance to travel by local trains during school and office hours; and that half the month, he is away for inspection of his classes.

Let us all cultivate the habit of appreciating whatever good we notice in an otherwise wrong administration; and let us not paint the whole picture black, even if we notice a bright spot therein.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Parle Bridge Controversy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent's contribution under the heading private market encroaches on civic revenue, giving expression to the views of "a very influential suburban resident" while there can be no difference of opinion that given a choice between a public market and a private market a Municipality should vote for the former, very frequently in the course of administration a question does arise whether if it is not possible for the Municipality to provide public market, it should not have as a substitute a licensed private market.

Such a question did arise in reference to the private market under discussion, and the Municipality answered it in the affirmative in 1934. That answer was given upon the Government itself raising this very question, and that for a very good reason which is set out in the resolution itself and which reason satisfied the Government then.

The reason was that there was a real need for a vegetable market on the West, the Municipality had no plot of its own and the proposed private market was in a shop area.

The circumstances have not changed since. It is suggested that the proposed mutton and vegetable market should serve the need. Nothing more absurd can be suggested for the population on the West side is mainly of high caste Gujaratis who are vegetarianists and will never think of touching vegetables sold in a mutton market.

The other point which seems to have been ignored is that the proposed municipal market which under the orders of the Collector is to be solely a vegetable market can hardly bring in a revenue of

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Mr. H. G. SAYID, (Ahmedabad), in reply to Mr. K. N. Shah's letter says that the last elections prove that Muslims are with the Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah, not with the Congress.

Sion Grievance

OLD RESIDENT, (Sion), complains against the nuisance that has been created owing to the opening of a deal-wood box factory on the Agarwada Sion Road and requests the Municipality to attend to this longstanding grievance.

Karwar Complaint

PRO BONO PUBLICO, (Karwar), protests against the new police regulation in that town prohibiting taxi buses from taking passengers to their homes. This has caused a good deal of inconvenience to travellers and the correspondent appeals to the authorities to cancel this order.

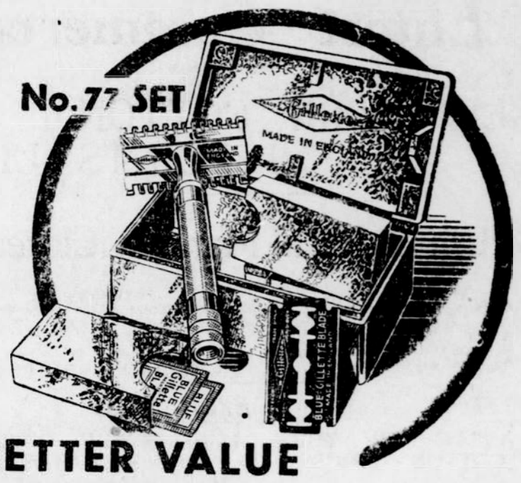
Illumination Of Mosques

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In connection with the celebration of the Coronation Ceremony and the illumination of mosques, it is necessary to draw the attention of the trustees and the authorities concerned that such a step is against the religious sentiments of the Muslims and the sanctity of the mosques.

It is therefore, hoped that they will desist from such a ceremony which injures the feelings of the Muslims.—Yours etc.,

YOUSUF MOLEDINA.



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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS UP

British & Local Markets Closed

BOMBAY, May 12.

All British and local markets were closed on account of the Coronation Day.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton opened easy but prices firmed up later on account of unfavourable weather reports.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937
New York, May 12.

Previous closing	12.55
To-day's opening	12.51
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	12.61
Difference	plus 06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937
Liverpool, May 12.

Previous closing	7.03
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 230-8
July August	Rs. 236
New April May	Rs. 241-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 12.

Cotton exhibited poor show on lack of foreign support which was due to holiday feeling abroad. However later in the session the market tended to rise on better feeling caused by unfavourable weather reports.

The session opened trading in October at 12.51 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. Later in the session the market showed inclination to rise a little on better feeling touching 12.54

New York cotton finally closed at 12.61 with a rise of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 12.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.86/12.85) 12.70/12.68
October (12.64/12.65) 12.51/12.51
December (12.63/12.63) 12.50/12.50

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 12.

The market was closed to-day.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, May 12.

Previous closing	4.91 3/16
To-day's opening	4.94 3/16
To-day's closing	4.94 1/4

BRITISH MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, May 12.

All British markets as well as local markets were closed to-day on account of the Coronation Day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 12.

Opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 58 1/4) dol 58 1/4 Ex Div.
N Copper Mining (dol 50 1/2) dol 51
U S Steel Common (dol 98 1/4) dol 99 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 137) unquoted

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 12.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.15 1/4. Prices later declined to 1.14 1/2 on poor support induced by uninspiring foreign cables.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (7.10) closed.
American December (7.13) closed.
Egyptian March (10.70) closed.
Egyptian May (10.83) closed.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Freight Difficulties Hampers Business

Bombay, May 6.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:

During the past week trading has been on a much smaller scale than for some considerable time. Liquidation which was common to most markets appears to have been largely completed about a week ago, since when most traders have been content to look on and await developments. The greatly improved technical condition of the market attracted a moderate amount of short covering and some fresh buying but the immediate outlook is still uncertain. The consuming section of the trade appears to be well supplied with raw material and very little fresh business has been reported. Speculators, most of whom must have burnt their fingers rather badly recently, naturally have been timid operators.

HOPEFUL FEATURE

One of the most hopeful features of the situation is the continued good reports of employment figures in most industrial countries, indicating that the world trade recovery is still progressing, which should ensure a continuation of the present large consumption of cotton. The unknown factor and a very important one is the prospective supply for next season. Larger acreages in most cotton producing countries are more or less certain but whether these larger acreages will produce more cotton will depend on growing conditions.

Meantime, in America, where our largest crop is produced, the new crop preparations are proceeding in a satisfactory manner with weather conditions averaging good.

LOCAL MARKET.

In Bombay we have had a very dull market and trading both in forward contracts and in spot has been unusually light. Exports have been idle. In Europe consumers seem to be well supplied and the parity of our New Crops is not attractive to them. Japanese spinners have also shown very little interest. It is believed they will require further supplies out of the present crop but exchange difficulties are still hampering fresh business. Unless exchange difficulties are removed business in our next crop will start much later in the year than usual. Meantime stocks at Indian ports are very large owing to the difficulties in finding freight space, but stocks in the interior are subnormal for this time of the season. Unless freight space is provided at an early date, some stock holders in Bombay are going to have difficulty in finding godown accommodation for the cotton which is now lying out in the open as the Monsoon rains are due in about five weeks time.

Local Mills report a moderate turnover in the cloth market. These consumers are still in the market for moderate quantities of better staples but supplies of desirable quality are rapidly becoming exhausted, and the basis continues firm. There was a break in the basis of Uganda cotton a few days ago, but this is probably only temporary for most of this crop has been marketed and a considerable portion of the unsold stock is not too desirable in quality.

We cannot visualise any great change in cotton values in the near future unless weather conditions in America should be such as to encourage fresh buying.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, May 10.

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1936 to 6th May 1937	2,645,282
Same time previous season	2,450,888

Exports from 1st Sept 1936 to 6th May 1937—

	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	64,359	101,491
Continent	301,861	311,484
China	10,100	79,087
Japan	1,118,118	920,492
Coast Ports	27,795	23,073
U. S. A.	7,185	2,106
Total	1,529,418	1,437,733

Total exports by rail from 1st Sept 1936 to 6th May 1937	203,198
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept 1936 to 6th May 1937	516,833
Same period last year	552,221
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and other mills in Bombay on 6th May 1937	1,200,858
Same time previous season	859,857

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1936 to 29th April 1937	2,144,252
Same time previous year	1,693,843
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1936 to 22nd April 1937	1,446,719
Same period last season	1,291,884

PRIVATE CABLE.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Trade and speculative interest lacking. Looks lower temporarily.

New York.—Liquidation and local selling with continued weakness of outside markets.

New York.—Advise sale on bulges.

New York.—Absence of speculation. Trade demand continues poor. Discouraged longs liquidating. Crop prospects improving. Dutch gold prices reduced. Chinese estimates of acreage are being increased. Further temporary decline possible.

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 30th April 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	126,99,38,000
(b) In Burma	5,88,69,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	102,05,61,000
(b) In Burma	5,05,65,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,01,16,000
(b) In Burma	5,27,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	—
(b) In Burma	18,48,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	53,86,000
(b) In Burma	1,09,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	21,19,000
(b) In Burma	69,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	27,19,49,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	115,45,44,000
(b) In Burma	6,83,21,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	7,56,95,000
(b) In Burma	39,99,000

PLIGHT OF MALEGAON PEASANTS

Taluka Development Association Appeals For Relief Fund

MALEGAON, (By Mail.)

The Honrary Secretary, Co-op: Taluka Development Association, Malegaon, writes:—

The plight of the agriculturists from Malegaon Taluka has been from bad to worse since 1930 when the rates came down by 50 per cent. or over of the chief money-crop, Cotton. In these 7 years, the only seasons that were favourable were of 1933-34 and 1935-36 but the seasons of 1934-35 and 1936-37 were worst of all. In 1936-37 i.e. the current season the kharip crops, especially Cotton, failed or could not even be sown and hence the payment of land revenue is found to be a difficult task in a number of villages and the Revenue Department has agreed to part suspension in many of them.

In some villages had not the Annewari been assessed on Dadar (Rabi Jwar) crop, the number of villages in part suspensions would have swollen like anything. Continuous years of bad seasons have told upon the resources of the poor agriculturists so much so that not only they have no resources left even for seeds to sow but no credit with the lending agencies. It has, therefore, been very essential to grant them some relief and as such an appeal is being made for funds where from seeds will be purchased and distributed.

The realisations will be held in a separate fund called "Famine Relief Fund" by the Taluka Development Association to be a permanent fund with it for emergencies like these.

Contributions are, therefore, a solicited and may kindly be sent to the Provincial Co-op; Bank, Ltd., Malegaon Branch for to the credit of the Famine Relief Fund Account of the Taluka Development Association.

B. P. Chamar-Dhor Conference

The Secretary writes:—

A representative Conference of the Chamars and Dhors among Harijans is to be held in the last week of May, on 29th and 30th inst. at Poona. The work of the Conference is taken up by young men of the communities in Poona.

The following have been appointed Joint Secretaries of the Conference: Messrs. S. A. Pote, B. G. Waghmare, N. L. Kadam.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Chamar-Dhor Conference 714 Nana Peth Poona 2.

PRESSMEN HOLD ON

No Improvement In Rajkot Strike Situation

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

There is no improvement in the strike of Rajkot Printing Press workers even after a week of its commencement. Some three press managers have imported men from outside, through whom they are carrying on their work. On Monday they held their meeting in the Gandhi chawk and protested against the conduct of the managers in trying to create disunion among their ranks. They picket the presses from morning to evening.

SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE.

The trial has begun at Rajkot of Ebhal a Kathi a policeman charged with committing the murder of Motilal a police Patel of Samadhiala a village of Jetpur Taluka.

The prosecution story is that on November, 28, 1936, the full moon day of the month of Kartik Samvat 1993, at about 9-30 p.m. Ebhal entered the house of the Police Patel Motilal through a hole of the size of a man. This caused an alarm to Narmada the wife of the Patel. When the accused demanded for the Patel she raised an alarm and asked Master Bhura Gober the neighbour to fetch the Patel. When the Patel returned there was a slight exchange of words, and Narmada urged her husband to return to the house. While the Patel turned back and took a step or two Ebhal opened fire on the Patel which caused his death in a few hours.

Even the Court on Saturday May 1 went to the scene of offence to make personal inquiry.

CHIEF SCOUT INSULTS INDIA AGAIN

(Continued from Page 6.)

genuine men like Colonel Todd, but the services of these paled into darkness because of their more human and less Imperialistic appeal. With some frankness it must be stated that the British genius for propaganda was nowhere more evident than in this Movement. The worst type of Imperialistic notions were wrapped up in a thick coating of random idealism picked up from Rousseau and Froebel. Parading under a cloak of Ideal Education, its reins were handed over to the kind patronage of military officials and reactionary aristocracy. The net was flung wide for the young and the innocent and schoolmasters and soldiers as physical instructors lured the credulous with gilded buttons and coloured cloth bands.

Soon the Movement caught the idea of the world, but other nations saw through the game. America broke away and started a movement of her own. The nations of Europe started to organise Youth Movements after their own heart. The Scout Movement under whatever name became national and patriotic to the core, playing the tune of dictators. Under the guise of Peace, or openly for War, the Scout banner was unfurled. In other countries the Scouts were used as blacklegs during strikes, as in Bombay during the postal strike.

Undemocratic Movement

In India the inroads of this Movement was bravely resisted, thanks to a rash insult to Indian character which the Chief had hurled against India many years ago. But during his first visit to India the Chief made a frank and complete apology for his folly and Indian character, with its natural trust for honour, charitably and magnanimously forgave him. But again Nemesis seemed to overtake the movement. I was a personal witness to the disgust which Mr. Narottam Morarji felt for this Movement during the last days when he was Scout Commissioner. With the same disgust Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji resigned his Commissionership. After ten years in Scouting I realised that no self-respecting Indian can remain within the scout fold. Its idealism was a masquerade. In spite of its educational value on account of its preference to Nature against the school and classroom, some of its details were educationally injurious. The Movement was undemocratic to the score and was carefully planned to be governed by non-educationists. It was meant to thwart nationalism and patriotism in the right sense of the words. A large number of those who worked when I resigned, have since left the Movement. One of the greatest appeal of the Movement is for those small men who lack the calibre to do more useful work, and yet who are provided with ample opportunity for self display. The Scout officials flaunt before us huge numbers of Scout populations. These remain only on paper. They are there because Scouting is foisted upon children by Municipal authorities or headmasters of large schools who are hard pressed for Government grants. During the last visit of Lord Baden-Powell we were told that 40,000 would attend Jamboree at Delhi, when only 4,000 attended. The lure of railway concessions and outdoor life are no small inducement for the scout who parrots his laws and repeats his promise listlessly and without interest.

Why It Has Failed

Why has the Scout Movement failed in India? The answer is given by the insulting language of their Chief. No Indian with a modicum of self-respect, even if he be a loyalist, is prepared to tolerate the present state of affairs. The Movement is so pregnant with hypocrisies and contradictions that only self-deception, as in case of majority of Girl Guides, or utter credulity will enable a person with conscience to stay in it.

What about the present unwarranted affront to Indians? When did the Chief Scout meet Indian people? How many days did he spend here? When did he get time to judge Indian character in the midst of beating drums and blowing trumpets that accompanied him? Did he forget his abject apology? I am confident that India will never stoop to the base level of judging the character of another nation; anybody who does so is sadly lacking in the rudiments of character which he failed to obtain by training and education. What if India were to judge British character by the deeds of her statesmen? What if India measures character according to the promises and pledges which she received from time to time? One will be uncharitably compelled to think of the most Christian of Indian Viceroys and the safeguards that were to be "demonstrated in the interest of India" When Lord Baden-Powell spoke of character, his old age ought to have sobered his judgment, for the less the Britisher talks of character, and that to India, the better. India can well afford to send a Jawaharlal or even a Sastri to teach character not to the British nation, but to those in England who lack character enough to respect other nations and other peoples.

A Challenge To Scouts

The present insult of the Chief Scout has to be viewed from another angle. As I have said before, the Chief did not meet the Indian masses during his present visit. He only met the Scouts. It is unthinkable that a person of his position and age can have a mind of Miss Mayo, and stoop to insult a nation behind its back unless he had some reason for doing so. We should like to know, therefore, from the Indian scouts, what they did to merit this estimate of their character by their own Chief? It is a challenge to them and a challenge to their self-respect. Indians have tolerated many movements in their country and they can even tolerate the Scout Movement, but they have a right to demand of the Scouts that they maintain the fair name and reputation of their country, especially if they happen to be led by persons who lack the elements of courtesy and responsibility. There is no doubt that it was the intention of the Chief Scout to defame India in the eyes of the world, and the persons who should first take upon their shoulders the responsibility of this outrage are the Indian Scouts. They must immediately demand from their Chief the reasons which led him to make such a charge or ask him to withdraw his statement with an apology, though in view of his previous apology, it is unlikely that India will receive his new repentance with any kindly forgiveness. I wonder if the present scouts of this country have the moral courage to safeguard their self-respect in the eyes of the world. It will be interesting to know how many such persons are there in the Scout Movement, or shall we learn with disgust that those who don the uniforms of trustworthiness and honour lack even the moral courage to disown those who insult them? I am sure that any responsible Indian will join with me in calling upon Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamsedji Jeejibhoy, the previous and present Provincial Commissioners, to obtain redress for this libel which becomes worst in its affront because it is repeated. If they do not do this, self-respecting Indians will have grievous opinion of those who cannot follow up their professions as champions of the now Nationalised Scout Movement. Meanwhile it is the duty of parents to save their children from such Movements, and it is the duty of children of this country that they assert themselves and lead their elders in lessons of self-respect and dignity. The present insult will prove a blessing, for it has already done great harm to the Scout movement. Let us hope it will help to end the present Scout Movement and replace it by a truly National Movement.

THE LATE DR. BHISE

(Continued from page 6)

a great scientist he not only brightened the traditions of India's intellectual and spiritual superiority in a foreign land of scientific research but proved his worth as a pioneer nation-builder." He further said that Dr. Bhise's memory ought to have been worshipped on a wider and cosmopolitan basis than on such a small scale at a meeting of members of his community, who no doubt must feel proud for having given to the world an "Indian Edison". The chief point that attracted me most in Dr. Bhise's life, continued Mr. Jayakar, "was his gallant and persistent effort to bang open the doors of the Unknown, the domain of the supernatural. Standing on the border line between physical science and the supernatural, he wanted to realise the potentialities of the latter". Apart from the address, it is quite evident that Dr. Bhise had no support from 'the community. But it was only by his ability, vigour and zeal towards the cause of nobler ideals, that he succeeded in his goal of life. He rightly deserved the title "Indian Edison"

It is high time for members of his community and others to contribute their mite for raising a fund in order to commemorate the living memory of late Dr. Bhise, rather than celebrating the anniversaries merely by the speeches and lectures.—Yours etc.,

D. R. HAJIRNIS.
Freelandgunj-Dohad, April 24.

Parle Bridge Controversy

(Continued from page 9).

anything in excess of Rs. 2,500 per annum. The stalls on the road site which bring in an income of about Rs. 3,500 include a number of stalls occupied by stove repairers, shoe makers, vendors of toys and the like, who will find no place in the municipal market.

The private market is to consist of 16 stalls and the revenue to be derived therefrom if fully occupied can hardly exceed Rs. 1,250 per annum of which municipal taxes and license fees and the expenses for the upkeep will absorb a goodly sum. The deficit if any in the municipal revenue will hardly be of Rs 500 per annum.

When one thinks of the trifling stake involved one wonders at the enormous generation of heat and waste of intelligence and energy over such a local issue.

Then, again it is overlooked that the licence to be given will be an annual licence which would normally be renewed from year to year until such time as the Municipality decides upon having a public market of its own. Some people fondly imagine that this private market is an affair of perpetuity, which it certainly is not and can never be.

The manner in which this controversy is raging and going strong from day to day must alternately be causing annoyance and amusement to all except those who are in the think of it, and it is time the controversy is ended.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. DESAI.

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KOOL HAIR OIL

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 11

July	12.76
October	12.55
December	12.52
January	12.5.
March	12.59
Middling Spot	13.26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 11

May	12.53
July	12.64
October	12.55
Middling Spot	13.04

NEW YORK
New York, May 11

11 A.M. RANGES—	
July	12.82/12.81
October	12.61/12.61
December	12.58/12.58
NOON CALL—	
July	12.78
October	12.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, May 11

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, May 11

May	7.06
June	7.08
July	7.10
August	7.09
September	7.06
October	7.03
November	6.99
December	6.99
January	6.98
February	6.99
March	6.99
April	6.99
Middling Spot	7.30
10-12 a.m. quotations	
July	7.13
October	7.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, May 11

May	10.70
June	10.73
July	10.83
September	10.58
F Q F SPOT	11.35

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, May 11

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	5.97
Fine (good staple)	6.12
Superfine (good staple)	6.27
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.87
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	6.02
Choice (No. 1 staple)	6.17
BENGAL—	
Good	4.96
Fully good	5.06
Fine	5.21

LONDON SILVER
London, May 11

Spot	20 3/8
Forward	20 7/16

LONDON GOLD
London, May 11

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE
London, May 11

Bank bills 3 months market rate	1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate	11/16 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan	1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 11

T T London on:—	
New York	4.94.17
Paris	110.15
Berlin	12.30 3/4
Madrid	36.50
Amsterdam	6.98 13/16
Brussels	29.29 1/2
Milan	93.92
Berne	21.57 1/2
Prague	141.87

LONDON SEEDS
London, May 11

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f.	
May June sellers	£13-3-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f.	
May June sellers	£14-13-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f.	
May June sellers	£15-13-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f.	
May June sellers	£15-0-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f.	
May June sellers	£14-5-0

LONDON PRODUCE
London, May 11

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe	
May June sellers	45/3
Wheat Barletta Russo	
May June sellers	45/3
Wheat South Australian	
June sellers	46

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, May 11

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£90 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£110
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£77
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£109 7/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£15 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£118 1/2
National Bank of India	£41 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, May 11

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb Sellers	10 5/8

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, May 11

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9

WEEKLY YARN MARKET

Bombay, May 11

There is no special news to report in the Yarn market which has continued to remain steady during the whole past week and prices have remained almost unchanged with very narrow fluctuations. In case of Indian yarns there has been practically no movement of importance and whilst prices have remained nominally unchanged the undertone has been distinctly easy. Demand from consuming centres does not show any improvement for the last several weeks and dealers have been seriously complaining about the continued lack of business for a long time. Reports from the North go to show that the harvesting period yet continues and naturally therefore offtake has considerably reduced. In case of Southern markets there has been very limited demand and due to very keen competition amongst the Southern Mills prices realised are not satisfactory. Besides, it is also reported that the demand for Handloom cloth has not yet been satisfactory and the prices realised by Handloom Weavers are much too low to encourage them to make any large purchases of Indian yarns. Some of the Handloom Weavers are reported to have been taking to foreign yarns instead of using Indian yarns and naturally therefore the demand for Indian yarns has been much restricted. On the whole the future tendency does not seem to be yet hopeful and although much more will depend upon the course of the cotton prices in the next few days, prices of Indian yarns are not likely to improve materially at least for some time to come.

ENGLISH YARNS

Prices in Manchester are very firm and owing to keen competition from Japanese yarns of similar kinds and qualities, no business of importance has been possible with Manchester. As regards ready stocks they are gradually diminishing and as replacement is not possible some of the well-known qualities are getting scarce.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

There has been no change to report in prices of both Japanese and Shanghai yarns except in case of Mercerised yarns where a good deal of speculative purchases were made by the local as well as by upcountry dealers in anticipation of higher prices in course of time. Prices in Mercerised yarns are therefore improved both for ready and for forward deliveries to the extent of Rs. 5 per package and the undertone seems to be fairly good. In case of single and twofold grey prices, the undertone continues to remain steady but the prices have remained rather unchanged. Stocks in the local market are not very large and in some cases scarcity is being increasingly felt. Arrivals are also very limited and the future tendency of the market therefore seems to be quite healthy. As regards Shanghai yarns arrivals have been practically nil during the last few months owing to better demand and higher prices realised by Shanghai Spinners in China and naturally therefore scarcity of Shanghai yarns is very keenly felt. As regards Japanese yarns however, some business has been possible but that too on a limited scale as prices quoted by the Japanese Spinners are much higher than the replacing costs. Sampin has shown an improvement in sympathy with some improvement in cotton whereas Exchange remains unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

As anticipated in our last reports, prices have shown some improvement in Art Silk Yarns particularly in Japanese yarns both for ready as well as for forward deliveries and turnover has shown further improvement during the week. Enquiries from various consuming districts have further increased and some of the cheap lots from the local market have quickly gone into consumption. Reports from Southern markets have been showing gradual improvement in prices whereas enquiries have definitely increased from Northern markets. Demand for Delustred yarns was rather limited during the last few days but now there have been some signs of recovery in that class of yarns. Arrivals of Japanese yarns continue to remain limited whereas offtake has been showing gradual improvement. Fresh forward business has been very small inasmuch as the Japanese Spinners have been quoting much highe rprices than the replacing costs in many cases. As regards Italian yarns prices have remained unchanged with a very limited offtake. The future tendency of the market seems to be encouraging.

INDIAN YARNS

Continued slack demand for the last few weeks has rather unnerved many a dealer in the local market as a result of which they are inclined to shade their prices to some extent but buyers are difficult to find. It is hoped however, that if cotton prices show further improvement which is not unlikely, some sales of Indian yarns may be possible i nthe next few days.

THE BOOM AND PRESIDENT

At his usual press conference, President Roosevelt pointed out that the United States Administration planned to curtail its expenditure on durable goods such as steel and copper, as the prices for these goods were "far too high." He added that during the past 40 years when prices of durable goods rose too rapidly a serious recession, if not a depression, followed within 12 to 18 months. This comment on the dangers of the metal boom makes it clear that the American authorities will make its semi-boycott of metals a very serious affair. In the past year the public works programmes in the United States absorbed very large quantities of metals and an even larger absorption was anticipated in the next few months. Roosevelt's new policy might, therefore, have serious repercussions on the markets, although London metal circles are inclined to believe that the President's statement will have only a very short-lived psychological influence.

LINSEED OIL
London, May 11

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt May sellers	29/4 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt June August sellers	29/6

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 30th April 1937:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Capital subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Capital paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency paid		70,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.		31,45,55,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		6,49,79,000
		40,33,34,000
ASSETS		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities		7,33,00,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		6,00,43,000
Bills Discounted		2,21,40,000
Lands and Buildings		1,29,80,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		5,27,67,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds Government paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.		18,21,04,000
		40,33,34,000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN
London, May 6

	This week £
Total bullion	314,600,000
Public deposit	16,400,000
(a) Other deposits	134,800,000
Government securities	103,100,000
(b) Other securities	26,400,000
Notes and coin	39,500,000
Notes in circulation	475,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	26.08 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include Bankers	97,200,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	5,400,000

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 7

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	80 0 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ord	0 7 9
Bank of London and S America	6 5 0
B B and C I Railway Ordinary Stock	114 0 0
Borneo Ltd Preference	1 2 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	27 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 8 0
Cellulose Acetate (Silk) Ord	0 14 0
Cross and Blackwell New Ord	0 1 3
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 18 9
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	45 0 0
Genl and Comi Invest Trust Defd Stk	106 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 5 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 5 6
J Lyons and Co 'A' Ord	6 9 0
C and E Morton 7 per cent Preference	0 10 9
United Serdang Rub Plantn Ord	0 5 3
Salt Saltaires Deferred Ord	0 9 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	96 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake ord	0 9 0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, May 7

During the week under review, our Sugar market remained steady for Java ready sugar and quiet for forward positions. On the whole forward prices declined by about half an anne per cwt. due to declining prices in London Terminal market and absence of buying interest. Java market was reported to be quiet with 'Niwas' limits unchanged. No business was reported for Export to India. Total exports from Java during March 1937 were estimated at 1,05,396 tons as against 62929 tons during the corresponding month of 1936. Stocks of sugar in Java on 1st April 1937 were estimated at 2,87,973 tons as against 9,31,210 and 16,21,284 tons at the same time in 1936 and 1935 respectively.

Indian Sugars: Indian sugar prices were easier during the week by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt on account of continued heavy arrivals and pressure of sales. Cawnpore market was reported inactive with absence of demand from consuming centres.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,40,000 bags

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:— Per cwt.
Ready Rs. 15
Transhipment Rs. 5/3 F B H
Shipment April Rs. 4/14 F B H Conf. Terms.
Shipment May June Rs. 4/13 F B H Conf. Terms
Shipment July Sept Rs. 4/12/6 F B H Conf Terms
Britannia Sugar: Ready Rs. 16/14
Indian Sugars: Ready Rs. 10 to Rs. 11/12
Tone: Quiet.

TATA HYDRO ELELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

18th Week (ended 6th May)	
1935	10,824,600
1936	11,232,600
1937	12,408,400
Total for 18 Weeks (1st January to date)	
1935	194,973,300
1936	196,121,600
1937	213,373,700

For the calendar month of April, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 53,251,500 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 45,549,008 (an all-time monthly record), the percentage of sales to generation being 85.53 per cent.

FROM THE SPANISH FRONT

(Continued from Page 6.)

republic, has addressed the following message to the United States:

"Citizens of the United States: Six years ago, the first Republic, created by the popular will, was born. In February, 1936, through that same will, power was given to a popular Government, legally and democratically elected and constituted. On July 19th, a most dastardly crime against the nation was committed, against legality, democracy and social progress, by a group of rebel aided by foreign Powers. We have decided to continue the struggle to the end, until victory is obtained. . . We are sure of the justice of our cause, which is the cause of liberty and democracy of all peoples. The democracies are following our struggle as their own struggle and in view of the traditions and the liberties of the great American democracy, it is absolutely natural that we should address ourselves to her. After nine months of conflict, the situation begins to be clear. In face of the rifles of our soldiers, the army of Franco prefers to take a city such as Bilbao by hunger. . . . The regular Italian, German and Portuguese soldiers, and the Moors, have come to stay, pretending that they are saving Spain from Bolshevism and Anarchism.

"Yesterday, I had the honour of talking with the Dean of Canterbury, who has just visited Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid and Valencia. I have also talked with a British Parliamentary delegation and with a Belgian Catholic Parliamentary delegation. All agree with us in regarding our struggle as a struggle for independence, which we must carry on to final success."

GIBRALTER.—The sixth Anniversary of the foundation of the second Spanish Republic was observed in Gibralter by thousands of Republican refugees from La Linea and district calling on the Spanish Consul-General to sign messages of allegiance to the Republic. Over 20,000 pesetas were subscribed by sympathisers to charities for the assistance of orphans of the war. The British authorities here ignored the event; no salutes were fired and no bunting displayed on the warships in the harbour as was done in previous years. The rebel authorities of La Linea announced that the severest measures would be taken against Spaniards contributing or adhering to the Republican celebrations in Gibraltar.

Plight Of Sevile

SEVILLE.—The Anniversary celebration in Seville used to attract a large number of foreign visitors. That Franco's rule is regarded with distaste may be gathered from the fact that this year from Gibraltar only thirteen foreigners came here—seven English, two Dutch and four Argentine. Seville at the moment is as safe from shelling and bombardment as any part of Spain. It was not fear of war that kept the tourists away, but distastes of the civil regime. One of the English visitors on his return wrote as follows:

"Seville has ceased to be a charming city. Disorder reigns, and the most optimistic cannot fail to sense the general uneasiness. The population, including those whose interests might be supposed to lie with Franco, are full of indignation and they have suffered humiliation of every kind from the Italian invaders, who have turned the town into an Italian camp. Italian soldiers are everywhere, drunken, violent to civilians, insulting to women, wrecking cafes and houses, refusing to pay damages. On Friday, April 16, while, I was there an Italian soldier entered a shop on the Pasaje del Duque, drew his gun, and shot a Spaniard soldier. The Civil Guards tried to arrest the murderer, but about thirty of his companions came to his rescue and carried him off. The civil authorities were helpless.

Italians, Germans and other Fascists occupy the best rooms in the hotels for ridiculously low prices. Surreptitiously, almost afraid to speak, the hotel manager and the waiters told me the horror they felt at the catastrophe the rebels had brought to Seville. Grave incidents between the Spanish rebel officers and the Italians have led to the Spanish officers being shot. This arouses fury among the Requetes (Carlists) but the Phalangists (Spanish Blackshirts), who hate the army, were entirely unmoved

The people accept Franco's bank-notes—made in Germany or stamp in Burgos—with the greatest unwillingness.

Platinum Quotations

Bombay, May 7

The following are our weekly quotations for the Precious Metals.

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 72 per tola
Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 20 per tola
Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 40 per tola
Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 205 per tola
Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 60 per tola
Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 65 per tola
Rodium 100 per cent Rs. 115 per tola

Agricultural Expansion And Road Development

Sind Cabinet's Programme For Touring Dispensaries And Subsidised Doctors In Villages

KARACHI, May 10.

In pursuance of the policy and programme of the Sind development outlined by the Ministry recently, provision for several schemes of agricultural expansion and road development are understood to have been made in the budget proposals for the current financial year finally adopted at the Cabinet meeting last week-end. The budget, it is understood, has been balanced. The schemes proposed include medical relief, fight against the incidence of malaria, provision for touring dispensaries in the shape of vans carrying medical outfit, subsidies for medical officials to go and settle in villages and distribution of quinine.

Rs. 2,50,000 have been ear-marked to be spent on the introduction of compulsory primary education. Grants to educational institutions stopped by the Bombay Government are proposed to be restored, besides restoration of the cut in the salaries of teachers.

It is further understood that Rs. 1,00,000 have been provided for the development of Karachi canals where there is shortage of water after the barriage constructions.

The Premier is understood to be corresponding with the Assistant Director of Industries to establish an emporium in Karachi with a view to provide marketing facilities for village produce

As regards the development of roads and communications in the province, it will be recalled that the Sind Government has chalked out a five-year programme for which Rs. 36,00,000 are allotted out of which this year it is proposed to spend Rs. 8,00,000. The Minister-in-Charge will undertake a tour of the province next week to inspect certain surface experiments now being carried on in Hyderabad and other districts. Another scheme is for the construction of model villages the details for which have been worked out.—A.P.

BAI KABIBAI KALLIANJI LADHA CHARITABLE TRUST, BOMBAY.

(Alias HIRAVAHU HANSRAJ MORARJI CHARITY TRUST)

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING 28TH FEBRUARY, 1937.

	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
To Property Charges:—		
Municipal and Land Taxes	10,128-10-8	
Fire Insurance	1,569- 6-9	
Repairs to Buildings and other charges	4,489 1-9	
Estate Management Expenses (including Legal Charges)	3,944-1-10	
		20,131- 5-0
To School Maintenance Charges:—		
Salaries	30,525- 6-3	
Sundry Charges	1,690- 8-9	
		32,215-15-0
To Sheth Kalyanji Ladha Dispensary Maintenance Charges		4,033-10-7
To Sheth Morarji Haridas Dispensary Maintenance Charges		2,628- 7-5
To Nasik Sadavrat Expenses		1,692-13-6
To Cutch Nalia Sadavrat Expenses		145-10-0
To Nasik Dharmashala Expenses		330-12-9
To Ghatkopar Sanitorium Expenses		484- 0-6
To Muttra Dharmashala Expenses		433-2 -9
To Office Establishment Expenses		3,998- 5-0
To Sundry Office Expenses		1,117-14-6
To Depreciation written off this year		2,847-14-9
To Reserve Fund for Repairs at 10 per cent of Gross Rent		7,516-12-5
To Excess of Income over Expenditure		32,946-13-7
	Total Rs.	1,10,523- 9-9

	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
By Rent from Properties	73,857-4-5	
By Rent from Ghatkopar Sanitorium	1,240-8-0	
By Muttra Dharmashala Rent	70-0-0	
		75,167-12-5
By Interest from Government Securities		17,944- 0-4
By Income from School Department		17,278-10-0
By Profit on sale of Bombay Burma shares		120- 0-0
By Bank Interest		13- 3-0
	Total Rs.	1,10,523- 9-9

Examined and found correct. (Sd.) K. S. AIYAR & CO.,
Bombay, 25th March, 1937. Registered Accountants: Auditors

(Sd.) M. K. MEHTA, Secretary.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.
(Sd.) KRISHNALAL M. JHAVERI.
(Sd.) K. M. MUNSHI.
(Sd.) ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS.
(Sd.) MULJI RANCHORDAS.
(Sd.) NEMCHAND ABHECHAND.
Trustees.

BAI KABIBAI KALLIANJI LADHA CHARITABLE TRUST, BOMBAY.

(Alias HIRAVAHU HANSRAJ MORARJI CHARITY TRUST)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28TH FEBRUARY, 1937.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Trust Fund:—		
As per last Balance Sheet	17,15,510- 3-9	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure during the year as per attached account	32,946-13-7	
		17,48,457- 1-4
Reserve Fund (for heavy repairs)		7,516-12-5
Liabilities:		
Rent Deposits	5,147-4- 0	
S. Raju Babaji & Company	623-1- 4	
School Co-operative Stores	4-1-11	
Gujarat Vyayam Mandal	50-0- 0	
Fort Night School	50-0- 0	
		5,874- 7-3
	Total Rs.	17,61,848- 5-0

ASSETS.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Properties (as per books)		12,68,017-10- 6
School Furniture, Library, Laboratory Equipment and Other Lead Stock	33,625-10-2	
Less: Depreciation this year	2,847-14-9	
		30,777-11- 5
Deposit with the Bombay Municipality		200- 0- 0
Sundry Advances:		445-10-10
Investments:—		
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Loan of the face value of Rs. 5,26,000	3,61,535-14-5	
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan of the face value of Rs. 41,300	41,218-12-0	
4 p.c. 1960-70 Govt. Bonds of the face value of Rs. 30,000	33,418-12-0	
		4,36,173- 6- 5
Cash and Other Balances:—		
With Imperial Bank of India in Current Account	19,919- 7-4	
With Imperial Bank of India in Savings Bank Account	5,894--7-0	
Cash on hand	389-15-6	
Cash with the Principal of the School	30- 0-0	
		26,233-13-10
	Total Rs	17,61,848- 5-0

We have audited the Balance Sheet of the Bai Kabibai Kalyanji Ladha Charity Trust, Bombay, as at 28th February, 1937, above set forth and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The above Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Trust's affairs according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Trust.

(Sd.) K. S. AIYAR & CO.,
Bombay, 25th March, 1937. Registered Accountants: Auditors.

(Sd.) M. K. MEHTA, Secretary.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.
(Sd.) KRISHNALAL M. JHAVERI.
(Sd.) K. M. MUNSHI.
(Sd.) ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS.
(Sd.) MULJI RANCHORDAS.
(Sd.) NEMCHAND ABHECHAND.
Trustees.

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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1937

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim setting agents throughout the world.
J8

Poona Observes Complete Hartal

Busy Centres Wear Forlorn Appearance

Holiday Rush At Sonya Maruti Chowk: Vasukaka And 14 Others Arrested

POONA May 12.

Poona is observing complete hartal today. All business localities are wearing a forlorn appearance, the only exception being the Sonya Maruti Chowk where a holiday rush is to be evinced.

To-day's arrests in Sonya Maruti Satyagraha till ten in the morning total fifteen which includes Vasukaka Joshi, a prominent Congressman, Rambhau Abhyankar (Congressman), Mr. Kale and Mr. Soman both of the "Kesari" staff

Two Newspapers Come Out In Black Borders: 17 More Arrested

POONA, May 12.

The grain, cloth and vegetable markets and other shops in the Hindu localities are closed to-day in accordance with the hartal. Two Democratic Party vernacular daily newspapers came out this morning with a black bordered blank column as a protest against the ban on music at the Sonya Maruti temple.

The Satyagraha at the temple continued this morning and by 10 o'clock 17 had been arrested, including two leading business men.

The council of the Deccan Sabha, a Liberal organisation, has issued a statement characterising the ban as a clear infringement of the deeply cherished and long-enjoyed right of Hindus, and urges Government to protect the rights of the aggrieved community and adopt an even-handed policy towards all communities.

The official programme of Coronation celebrations is proceeding smoothly.—A. P.

ALL BUSINESS SUSPENDED

POONA, May 12.

Poona observes a complete hartal since this morning, all business being suspended.

The Sonya Maruti Temple satyagraha is going on with the usual vigour. Vasukaka Joshi, the veteran Congressman and two members of the staff of "Kesaree" with ten volunteers offered satyagraha before the temple and were immediately arrested. Mr. R. N. Abhyankar, the Managing Director of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, with his wife and Mr. W. Paranjapye of the Hindu Benefit Fund, offered satyagraha to-day and were arrested.

Swami Satyananda, President of the Hindu Mission, Calcutta has intimated his full support to the satyagraha.

The idea of taking out an anti-coronation procession was given up owing to the existing ban.

Two public meetings are announced to be held this evening, and will be addressed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar despite his retirement. —United Press.

Secret Session Considers "Trotskyist Menace"

Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY

Thanksgiving Services In City Churches

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended a special Thanks-giving service in connection with King George VI Coronation at the St. Thomas Cathedral at 11 a. m. to-day.

There was a large congregation present including members of the Civil Service, the army, the navy, the consuls and others.

The Service was broadcast.

Similar services were held this morning at Christ Church, Byculla; St. Mary's High School, Mazagaon; St. Anne's Church Mazagaon, Church of St. Mary the Virgin at Parel; Hume Memorial Church, Byculla; St. Andrew's Church; St. Peter's Armenian Church; Garrison Church; Holy Name Church.

Special Police arrangements had been made near about the St. Thomas Cathedral and Churchgate Street No traffic was allowed on the Street when the service was on and there was a large crowd of onlookers.

Five aeroplanes flew overhead in formation while the Service was in progress.

INTERNEE DIES OF TUBERCULOSIS

NARAYANGANJ, May 11.

Mr. Sidarbindu Mojumdar, B.A., who was so long interned at his father's residence at Narayanganj, died on Saturday last of tuberculosis at the age of 25.

He contracted the fell disease about three years back, while under detention.—United Press.

ing with a police parade at Bankipore maidan at which His Excellency, the Governor mounted on a brown charger took the salute.

Mounted police, Gurkha Military Police and General Police participated in the parade.

Lady Hallett, all the Ministers, Civil and Military officers and a large number of non-officials were present at the ceremonial function.

A record crowd turned up in holiday attire to witness the ceremony.—A.P.

ISMAILI COUNCIL'S MESSAGE TO KING

Mr. Gulamalli Merchant, President, the Aga Khan's Ismaili Council has wired the following to Lord Chamberlain, Buckingham ham Palace, London:—

We the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan most respectfully tender our warmest congratulations and pay our homage to Their Majesties on the auspices, happy and historic event of their Coronation with assurance of deepest loyalty and devotion to the throne and person of Their Majesties and pray for peaceful and most glorious rule with long life and perfect health and happiness.

KARACHI GREETINGS TO KING

Corporation Defers Item, But Mayor Acts In Anticipation

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI: May 11.

At a meeting of the Karachi Corporation this afternoon, a resolution tabled by the Mayor, Mr. Durgadas Advani, on felicitations to Their Majesties on the occasion of the Coronation came up for discussion.

Councillor Hassan Singh Advani on a point of order said, the resolution could not be discussed in view of the fact that due notice had not been given.

The Mayor upheld the objection, but appealed to him to waive it, in view of the fact that the resolution was a formal one and non-contentious.

Sardar Pratap Singh Sethi and Khan Bahadur Mama, ex-Mayor, also appealed in similar terms, but Mr. Hassan Singh did not see his way to change his decision, whereupon the resolution was deferred till Friday next.

In the meantime, however, it is understood, the Mayor will send to-morrow a message to His Majesty in terms of the resolution in anticipation of the Corporation's approval.

"Bihar Owes Special Gratitude To British Throne"

PATNA, May 11.

In the course of a message to the Coronation Souvenir number of the "Indian Nation," Patna, His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett says "Bihar owes a special debt of gratitude to the British Throne for it was as a mark of his late Imperial Majesty's special favour and consideration that at the Coronation Darbar of 1911. The creation of the province of Bihar and Orissa was announced."

Bihar, therefore, will not be slow to demonstrate once again its sturdy loyalty and unflinching devotion to the British Throne and express its respectful homage to His Majesty George VI.

"Already steps are being taken in all centres of the province to celebrate the Coronation in a fitting manner. It is appropriate that these celebrations should include the feeding of the poor and entertainment of school children".

After recalling His Late Majesty's special message on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign to the children of the Empire His Excellency says "this message may well be repeated to the children of Bihar to-day."

Though no general appeal is being made for a fund to commemorate the Coronation it would be appropriate, if in any area in which the funds collected are more than adequate for the actual celebration of Coronation day the balance were used in some way that would benefit permanently the children of the locality. Let us all join together on the Coronation day in invoking the blessing of the Almighty on His Imperial Majesty George VI and Her Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth —A. P.

Communist Party In France Carries On "Anti-Soviet Campaign"

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail.)

According to the official spokesman of the Soviet Ministry of the Interior, the Trotskyist menace is spreading.

The difficulties which face the communist parties in various countries, because of these activities, are reported to be the subject of keen discussion before the secret session of the Presidium of the Comintern (the communist international.)

The situation in the French Communist Party is considered to be a source of grave concern to the Presidium. The Soviet Official referred to declared that the French Party has already enrolled 280,000 members, and the membership is steadily growing. The charge is made that the Trotskyists there have been engaged in a "furious anti-Soviet campaign" since January, when the trial of Trotskyists took place.

In addition to discussing measures to combat the influence of the Trotskyists, the present session is reviewing the Spanish situation and the German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact.

The Comintern has undergone a sweeping "purge" lately. The Comintern's official magazine has reported the expulsion of a number of Polish, Austrian, Latvian and other members of the Comintern's staff abroad on suspicion of being involved in Trotskyist manoeuvres or in sympathy with "Opportunists".—United Press.

PRESS AGITATION TELLS

Suba Of Navsari Decides Upon Construction Of Houses For Sweepers

(From our Correspondent.)

GANDEVI: Tuesday.

The Bhangi Colony-housing arrangement for the sweepers of the Gandevi Municipality decided to be erected in honour of the Maharaja's Jubilee about which there was sometime back a great row in the Press now seems to be maturing, thanks to the timely agitation in the Press.

The local municipality resolved to shelve the scheme but the Suba Saheb of Navsari has, it appears, taken up the matter and decided not to have any other Memorial in hand before the Colony is erected. The Suba is said to have decided to select some other place if the watering facilities on the present site are not available. No well in Gandevi would cost more than 3 to 4 hundred rupees and an official estimate of nearly 900 staggers one's imagination.

The Dhamdachha Students' Conference was a great success. It was attended by about a thousand students from all parts of Southern Surat district. As a result of their deliberations, parties will tour the villages, make an economic survey of one or two of them and also organise study classes for adult illiterates in some villages.

Headmasters Confer At Bordi

(From A Correspondent)

"Extra-curricular activities conduce to the full growth of a school-boy," was the opinion expressed by a number of Headmasters at the Bordi Educational Retreat, which ended to-day.

Mr. R. K. Murzban, Principal of the Bharda New High School suggested that the teachers should continue to come in contact often.

LUNAWADA PRINCESS DEAD

(From Our Correspondent)

LUNAWADA: (By Mail)

Princess Devendrakunverba, the eldest child of His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Lunawada State expired from pneumonia at Poona after a brief illness of five days. Her body was brought to Lunawada and cremated.

Transportation For Murder

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT: (By Mail).

A sensational case of murder alleged to have been committed by one E. Bhaikatni Pasaita in the village of Samadhiala of Darba Shri Chamvlajwala, shareholder of Jetpur has been finished yesterday. The Sessions Judge of Kathiawad, believing the deposition of Narmada, the wife of the deceased Samadhiala, convicted the accused under Sec. 302 Indian Penal Code and sentenced him for life, on acount of the extenuating circumstances of provocation, which the deceased gave to the accused.

"C. R." ANSWERS SRINIVASAN

Echo Of Congress Advice To South Arcot District Board

MADRAS, May 11.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan's telegram to the Governor of Madras alleging high-handed action by the Congress in the South Arcot District, said that Swami Sahajanada has received the greatest possible help from Congressmen on so many occasions and in so many matters that I am surprised at the insinuations contained in the telegram shown to me.

Swami Sahajanada was elected to the Assembly without opposition from Congress by an arrangement under which he was pledged to support the Congress. The District Board in South Arcot has been bifurcated very recently, and the grants that had been made in previous years have therefore to be necessarily reconsidered in the light of bifurcation and the burden of any grant resolved upon would have to be divided between the two boards.

This, as well as certain points regarding the management of the institution and control over it would have to be considered by the District Board, Cuddalore, in making any grant.

The Working Committee of the Tamilnad Congress had advised the District Board members to consider all these points and to see their way to maintain the Harijan Hostel and the School referred to in a proper efficient manner. To exploit the action of the District Board for purposes of raising the cry of the minorities against provincial autonomy is, to say the least, disingenuous, and more intended to maintain the "interim" ministry than anything else."—A. P.

ECHO OF APRIL 1 HARTAL

Kapurthala Threat Of Expulsion To State M. L. A.

KAPURTHALA, May 11.

Mr. Labhu Ram Kalia, a member of the State Assembly and a prominent leader has been served with the following order by the Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala State:—

"The Council of Administration has directed me to convey to you His Highness's extreme displeasure at your unlawful and most objectionable behaviour in persuading the law-abiding citizens of Kapurthala to observe Hartal on April 1st last. His Highness is pleased to order that it should be made absolutely clear to you that any attempt on your part to create trouble in future will be severely dealt with and that it may even be considered necessary to expel you from the State in the interests of peace and order. I hope that you would by your behaviour in future avoid the necessity of such unpleasant measures being employed against you by the Council." —United Press.

PLEA FOR CONGRESS-GOVT. RAPPROCHEMENT

"Tribune" On Zetland's" Speech Implications

LAHORE, May 11.

Commenting on the most recent statement of Lord Zetland, the "Tribune" editorially observes in to-day's issue:—

"It seems to us that Lord Zetland's latest statement does contain substance of the limited assurance, which the Congress has been asking for."

It further says: "It is obvious that Lord Zetland has now in substance and form conceded the primary demand of the Congress—both as regards freedom from irritating interference in the normal day-to-day administration and as regards the interference being confined to really grave cases, and even in those cases taking the definite form of 'a break in a fruitful relationship,'—how can anyone then say that Lord Zetland's speech is no contribution to the removal of the deadlock?"

Concluding the paper urges upon Lord Zetland to arrange a meeting between the Viceroy and Congress leaders and "at that meeting give formally the Congress leaders an informal assurance as contained in Lord Zetland's speech, or ask the Governors themselves to send for Congress leaders in the six provinces and repeat those assurances to them."—United Press.

Delhi Celebrates Coronation

NEW DELHI, May 11.

New Delhi commenced to-day the celebration of their Majesties Coronation on a scale befitting the Imperial Capital. The spacious grounds of Connaught place where the celebrations took place presented a gay appearance.

The Inner Circus was decorated with Union Jacks. Large crowds thronged Connaugh Place and the approaches leading to it to witness the various items on the programme.

The student community of New Delhi numbering nearly 5,000 including a thousand girls participated in the celebrations and were chiefly responsible for making the occasion a success.

There was a heavy programme of children's sports, including several tableau performances by girls. The day's celebrations ended with a display of fireworks.

Mr. E. M. Jenkins, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, gave away the prizes. Shops in Connaught Place were illuminated at night.

The band stand was lit with multi-coloured lights with a representation of the Imperial Crown at the summit, while the Municipal building was flood lit. One of the most attractive sights was the lavish illumination of Scindia House.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS AT PATNA

PATNA: May 12

The Coronation celebrations at Patna commenced at 7 this morn-

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